ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,592—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd April
* SUTLEJ	4164		29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6237	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164		27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7905	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Doney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164		24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4363	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS RAOUHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bollen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bollen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 12, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,240	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SAGAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Pfandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,949	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TONKIN	6,246	Vequier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,655 tons, on the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 20th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

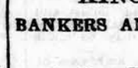
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 25th April.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th April, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	27th April 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 22nd April, 1899.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 30, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "HORATIO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th April, 1899.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM DEINHARD & CO.,
COBLENTZ.

STILL—HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine		33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks		58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour		52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural		37 0	.....	41 8	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine		28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM		22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet		38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicate flavour and bouquet		53 8	28 0	59 8	31 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	Per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

SAUTERNES.
VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	31 0	16 12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	22 8	12 8	25 0	14 0
CARLOWITZ	"	15 8	.....	17 4	.....

CLARETS! BURGUNDIES!
NEWLY REVISED WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, AND EAST STREET,
BOMBAY, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

RELIANCE
CAN ALWAYS BE PLACED ON
KEMP'S TOILET PREPARATIONS AND KEMP'S REMEDIES.

The COMPANY'S NAME is a full guarantee of the QUALITY and EFFICACY of the articles sold under its labels.

These are preparations of the finest possible quality.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE	Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR	Rs. 1-4 and Re. 2-4.
KEMP'S AREOA NUT TOOTH PASTE	Re. 1.
etc, etc.	
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP	Re. 1.
KEMP'S SUMMER SALINE	Rs. 1-4.
KEMP'S SARSAPARILLAS	Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8, etc.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GERMICIDE
THE NEW DISINFECTANT.
A POWERFUL OXIDISING AGENT.
To be used in the same manner as ordinary Disinfecting Powders.
Price per Large Tin 8 as. Per Dozen Rs. 5.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
WE are now SUPPLYING these well known and excellent little regulators in small boxes containing four Granules, at 4 annas per box.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

LARGEST
CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.
THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH
PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE
From RS. 250 to RS. 450.
PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.
THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in.	Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of	Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in.	Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of	Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

BULL DOG LETTER CLIPS.
Made of best steel, treble strength, Holds like a Vice, and will last a Life-time. Price Ans. 3 each.

	Rs. a.
Best Red Sealing-Wax for Letters	Per Stick 0 3
Do. do. do.	Per lb. 2 6

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

A POPULAR NOVELIST.
"PHAROS THE EGYPTIAN." By Guy Boothby.

Paper Covers, Rs. 1-12.; Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-4.

"Pharos" is a splendid "mystery" story in the vein of "Dr. Nikola," the style which Mr. Boothby originated with such conspicuous success: and the readers who have perused advance copies pronounce it the strongest work the author has yet written. The volume contains twelve splendid full-page illustrations by J. H. Bacon, and makes up 380 pages full of interest.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:
Dr. NIKOLA.
THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE DEVIL.
A BID FOR FORTUNE
or Dr. Nikola's Vendetta.
IN STRANGE COMPANY.
A story of Chili and the Southern Seas.
THE MARRIAGE OF ESTHER.
A Torres Straits Sketch.
ACROSS THE WORLD FOR A WIFE.
The hero and heroine pass through such strange advantures by land and sea as could only be conceived by the author of "Dr. Nikola."
THE LUST OF HATE.
BUSHIGRAMS.
THE FASCINATION OF THE KING.
EACH, PAPER, Rs. 1-12; Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-4.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED a COMMANDER for the Rangoon Pilot Vessel "GUIDE". Candidates must hold a Master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or an Indian or Colonial certificate. Applications must be accompanied by a medical certificate, including a certificate of eye sight, certificate of birth and testimonials of service, and will be received by the Deputy Conservator up to 10th May, 1899.

Salary Rs. 450 a month, plus Rs. 30 mess allowance only. No other allowances will be admissible.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, 8th April, 1899.

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING
KODAK CAMERAS AND
SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK No. 2...	3	8
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK No. 4...	5	4

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MATHURABAI alias SOONDRABAI, widow of NANABHAI KESSOWJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

NARAYEN JANARDHAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Road outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, HENRY JAMES PARSONS, ESQUIRE, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the 62nd year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,

The 6th day of April, 1899.

Messrs. MAGANLAL & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,319 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th April, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

COOPERS HILL STAINES.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of PROFESSOR of CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING and SURVEYING at this College will be received by the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., up to the 30th June, 1899.

Candidates must be British subjects, and under 45 years of age. Salary £500 per annum, with house.

The appointment is non-pensionable, and is terminable on a term's notice.

Further particulars regarding the duties of the appointment may be obtained on application to the President of the College.

Applicants must produce satisfactory evidence of their scientific attainments and practical experience on large works.

Copies only of testimonials or diploma should be sent.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

India Office, 27th March, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MANMOHUNDAS CASSIDAS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Manmohundas and Company as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of The Jadhowjee Itaghowjee Press Company, Limited, situate at Vardha has contracted to SELL 120 Shares (Numbered 1 to 120 both inclusive) of the said Company and the business of his firm of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the said Company and the said Company hath agreed to transfer and deliver all its moveable and immoveable property situate at Vardha aforesaid of what nature or kind soever to our clients RAMGOPAL HEERALAL and BALCHHRAJ SEWAKRAM carrying on business among other place at Bombay under the name of HEERALAL RAMGOPAL.

All persons having any claim to or in the abovementioned premises or any of them by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, charge, lien, lease or otherwise or being creditors of the said Jadhowji Itaghowji Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 79 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the transaction will be carried through and completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1899.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DELHI.

CIVIL SUIT No. 233 OF 1899.

KHUSAL CHAND of Delhi.....Plaintiff.

AGAINST

HAJEE MOHOMED ISMAIL, &c., of Bombay ...Defendants

CLAIM FOR Rs. 52-8-0 AND COSTS OF SUIT.

To HAJEE MOHOMED ISMAIL, son of ILAHI BUX, Merchant, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

WHEREAS the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that you are keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons issued in the above case, notice is hereby given to you to appear before this Court on the 24th day of April, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned which is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, the suit will be heard and determined exparte.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 8th day of April, 1899.

KITTEN SINGH,
Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE.

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of sullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Forbes Street, ombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Kanaghat, Bengal.

DISCOVERED AT LAST!
DISCOVERED AT LAST!!
DR. JOHN MARTIN HONIGBERGER'S
PLAGUE DROPS.
USE THIS AND DISCARD EVERYTHING.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
J. J. VELLOZ,
Medical Practitioner, The Medical Hall, Nagpur, C. P.
PRICE Re. 1 per vial.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Seidemayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

COMPOUND PAPAYRENE or DIGESTIVE FLUID. The great and unfailing remedy for indigestion Dyspepsia. Each, price Rs. 1. Prepared only by LINDON and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of compound condensing BEAM ENGINES, Maenoughts principle, works upto 900 I. H. P., Sour Fly wheel, can be seen at work at the Sassoon Mill, Mazagon. Apply, DAVID SASSOON and Co., Fort.

FOR SALE.—An English-built DOG CART, Suitable for Animal 12-3 up to 14-2. Owner going home. Price Rs. 400. Apply to "93," care of this Office.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TEAS! TEAS! HUGE REDUCTIONS in SUPERB TEAS OF THE BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION, LD., FOR FEW DAYS ONLY. Nearly 25 per cent less. In 1lb. tins at the following reduced rates: Re. 1, annas 12, 9, 8-6 per lb. Loose in bulk less 1 anna per lb. MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

WANTED, immediately a second-hand compound CONDENSING ENGINE of 250 to 300 I. H. P., in good working condition, stating price and full particulars to No. "99," care of this Paper.

WANTED, For Bombay Education Society Boys' School a 5th MASTER. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem, with Board. Apply with copies of testimonials to HONY. SECRETARY B. E. S. Schools, Byculla, Bombay.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a COMPETENT READER for a daily paper. Apply to "A.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a CLERK, apply with good reference and certificate of previous employment to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

TO LET, 1st and 2nd FLOOR of HOUSE No. 27, 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, occupied by Messrs. Lyon and Co. Apply to SHETH MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Sutar Chawl.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"If we come up next year we shall stay with you—Your Table arrangements are superior to any. St——ley Carter, Major."

RECEIVED Organettes Organs with 6 Tunes, Rs. 30. Extra Tune, Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,806,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkeopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin, 12 As. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM
ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	18 13 0
30	13 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	19 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest Information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
5-C7 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and Correspondents throughout the World.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 per cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Read and Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.).
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILOW.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 and no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 38, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, folding harmonium in glass case, mandolins in case, deer stalking telescope, 3 drawers by Perin, London.

4 dozens bicycle signal horns of Nos. 295, 303, 272 and 276.

On account of the manufacturers—

2 cases sample superior electro-plated ware, consisting of 6, 2 and 3 bottles tantalus liquor frames with lock and key, revolving butter pots, tea and coffee sets, ice pitchers, cruets, biscuit and sardine boxes, marmalade pots, large size salvers, spoons and forks, and salad bowls. The above is suitable for Hotel and Club proprietors.

Also rich large size leather and plush albums of 2 and 4 cabinet size photos, accordions, carriage time-pieces with an without alaram, rich gault porcelain table and bracket ornaments, Gladstone and solicitor bags, large size ladies' companions and dressing cases, binoculars and opera glasses, one superior large size folding marine binocular of power 45 times and 16 glasses guaranteed.

1 D-B B Lgun in case by W. B Rodda and Co.

One S. B., Henry's express rifle '500 bore, with leather case and implements.

1 stereoscope consisting of beautiful English views, with spring to change the views (excellent for public show.)

1 automatic oxygen generator for making oxygen gas with 6 dozen charges (apparatus for making oxygen gas).

1 hydrogen oxygen jet with ether saturator, for producing lime-light (lamp to produce lime-light with oxygen gas.)

1 patent arc lamp with 6 dozens solid cored carbons and resistance frame (apparatus for electric light).

The last 3 items are most useful for cinematograph.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Mistry and Shapoorjee Rustomjee Mistry—Hanging and table lamps, candlesticks, punkha protectors, China lamps, scissors, tooth brushes, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fazulally Abdulhusein and Co., ex s.s. Raventhaler, 2921 F A C 2008, 1 case cotton lamp wicks.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. James Pearse & Co.
1 Large cooking stove with chimney.

AT 2 P.M.

A few new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 handsome light victoria in good order.
1 „ „ high wheeled dogcart.
1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 „ pony cart.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 double-seated strong-built brougham.
1 pair powerful and fast bay C. B. Galloways and double harness.
1 English boat-shaped phaeton and grey waler horse and harness
1 Bay Arab Galloway qu

NOTICES.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1898, is declared at the rate of Rs. 10-0 per cent. per annum, and will be paid on and after Monday, the 17th April, 1899, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P.M., to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on 8th April 1899, on production of the share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 17th April, 1899, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at HUBLI from our Representatives there, on and after MONDAY, the 1st May, 1899, on production of Share Certificates.

Interest on the new issue Shares will be payable for the year ending 30th of June, 1899.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

WANTED.

WANTED an HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Darasha Camp Dispensary, Sholapur, on a Salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. None but competent persons should submit their applications up to 30th April 1899, with copies of certificates to the Chairman, Sanitation Committee, Sholapur Municipality.

W. R. SCROGGIE,
Chairman, Sanitation Committee, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office, 6th April 1899.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soiders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movliiette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET A POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks, Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 10), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 3-12m. 4-38s. Low water, 9-5m. 11-12s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Oberia Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s.s. King Arthur, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

MANOCKJI NUSSERWANJI PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March last was 4,514, the daily average being 145. The total number of new patients was 585.

THEFT AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Rukmabai, who resides at 3rd Lane, Falkland Road, has reported to the police that some time during the 14th instant, someone entered her room and carried away gold ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 530, from a box.

A BUTTELA SUNK.—On Friday morning, buttela No. 27, laden with thirty-two bales of cotton, was lying at anchor off the Ballard Pier, when it sprang a leak and sank. The crew, numbering three, were saved by a prow that was lying alongside. The buttela was in charge of tindal Tallab Hookah.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Friday morning, a sigram, belonging to a Parsee, named Muncherji Framji, was being driven along the Queen's Road, when the horse attached to the carriage took fright and bolted. The animal in its rapid career collided with an aerated water cart, smashing several bottles and slightly injuring the man in charge of the cart. The runaway horse then dashed against a gas lamp, damaging it. The driver, who was injured on the mouth by falling, was sent to the J. J. Hospital and treated. The horse was secured after it had collided with the lamp.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. Benjamin Crowther, chief steward on board the P. and O Company's steam ship Shanghai, reported to the police, on Friday afternoon, the theft of a silver watch, a gold chain, and a leather purse, containing Rs. 10 in small exchange, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 150. The vessel is now lying in the Victoria Dock. It appears that the complainant placed the property in one of the drawers of a Japanese cabinet in his cabin, which is on the port side of the ship, and went to sleep in the bunk leaving the door of his cabin open. When Mr. Crowther awoke about two hours after, he went to the cabin to get some money to pay a coolie, but on opening the drawer he found the property had been stolen.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Good charged Dhakoo Rowji, a Hindu, with theft, as a servant, of gold studs and a pair of gold links, set with diamonds, and wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 337, the property of Mr. Pranjivandas Callandas. The accused had been in the employ of the complainant only for a day. On the evening of the 9th instant, Mr. Pranjivandas placed his shirt and jacket, containing the above property, on a peg in his bedroom. The next morning he found them missing, and the accused disappeared. A report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested three days after at Parel with some property in his possession. The accused then took the police to his master's house, where he pointed out a bundle containing the gold studs and pair of links, which he had concealed under a bedding. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—A correspondent writes:—It has been frequently observed that the present lighting arrangement for the bandsmen at the Esplanade Bandstand is not sufficient, for as soon as darkness sets in, it becomes difficult for the performers to read their music and they have to strain their eyes to follow the notes. I write this, therefore, in the hope that it may catch the eye of the authorities in charge of the Bandstand that they may be good enough to remedy this defect by a more powerful or more modern installation for the use of the bandsmen. While on this subject, I do not think it will be out of place to discuss another point, so that the public might have their evenings at this favourite resort enlivened by music oftener than is the case at present. It seems a great pity that we cannot have a Town Band, the same as other large cities have. It is certainly a setback for a town known as the "Urbs prima in India." I feel sure it only needs some influential public-hearted gentleman to set the ball rolling to gather in subscriptions and donations, to give our city a well-endowed and well-equipped Town Band.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	6	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	15	1	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	5	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	16	47
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	6	8	15
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	13
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	36	48
Total	71	76	202
Same date, last year 1898	113	77	170

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	14	8	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada.....	12	3	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi.....	12	7	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	34	14	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	18	7	27
G Mahim and Worli	7	3	16
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	35	40
Total.....	106	78	204
Total plague deaths to date ...	41,219	38,678	
Same date last year	74	83	169

Commenting on the hospital returns for the week, ending 8th April, Surgeon-Col. Wilkins writes:—

There is a reduction in the number of admissions for plague in nearly all the Hospitals. The number of cases of relapsing fever continue about the same. The mortality from plague is of the same percentage as last week. Medical officers informed me that the disease is not quite so virulent in the early stages and cases live longer. There is a large increase of cases of small-pox at the Arthur Road Hospital. The total number of persons in the Private Health Camps is 4739.

BANDORA.

There were 4 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday.

M. MOROT, the well-known painter, who has only recently returned from a visit to Abyssinia, states in the *Petit Bleu* that a very wrong idea obtains in France as to the influence enjoyed by Frenchmen in Abyssinia. The Frenchman is, in fact, contemptuously looked down upon and regarded as less than nothing. The Englishman, on the contrary, is feared and respected. "For my part," added M. Morot, "from what I have seen I am persuaded that the English will soon become masters of Abyssinia, just as they have of Egypt: it is inevitable."

LORD KELVIN is taking a great interest in the Marconi wireless telegraphy. Two days ago he received from Signor Marconi a message sent from Boulogne by the new means of communication through space. Replying to questions put by a Glasgow correspondent, he said he was not at all surprised at the results obtained by Signor Marconi. He believed the thing was already a success and that it would achieve still more splendid success for many practical purposes. The wireless telegraphy would work on land, almost so well as across seas, and weather would not affect it.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry on Saturday afternoon at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, viz., Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged ten and eight years, respectively, met with their deaths, while travelling by an up-local train on the morning of the 10th instant, between Marine Lines and Churney Road Stations. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for Mr. J. Dolben, the driver of the light engine, which collided with the up-local train. Mr. Clabby, Superintendent of the Railway Police, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector, attended the inquiry, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company.

Protazio Rodrigue De Silva, examined by Mr Maneckshaw, said: I am an engine driver in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. On the 10th instant, I was the driver of No. 74 up-local passenger. I was proceeding from Bandora to Colaba. I started at 6-20 a.m. (Madras time). The train arrived at Churney Road Station at 6-52 a.m; all right. The next station from Churney Road is Marine Lines Station. The first signal on my way to Marine Lines Station, from the Churney Road, is the Churney Road starting semaphore signal. The signal is situated about 60 yards from the south end of the Churney Road platform. The next signal is the Marine Lines first "Home Signal." This signal is situated about 600 or 700 yards from the north end of the Marine Lines Station platform. The third signal is on the roof of the Marine Lines Station. These signals are referred to as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 signals. Signal No. 1 is worked from the Churney Road Station cabin. No. 2 signal is also worked from the same place. The up line between No. 1 and No. 2 signals forms a section. Nos. 2 and 3 also form a section. It is my duty to see that all these signals are lowered for me before I proceed. On the 10th instant, my train started from the Churney Road Station a few seconds after arrival. Signal No. 1 was then at danger, but on my whistling it was lowered. I passed it and entered the section between Nos. 1 and 2 signals. I saw signal No. 2 immediately after passing the over bridge, which is close to No. 1 signal. You can see No. 2 signal immediately after passing the overbridge.

The Coroner: Was it then misty or was it a clear morning?

Witness: It was a clear morning, and I had no difficulty in seeing No. 2 signal. No. 2 signal was then at danger, so I stopped my train on arriving near it. I stopped it on the Churney Road side of No. 2 signal. I saw a train standing on the up line at the Marine Lines Station. It was No. 8 up-passenger train. It was late that morning. About a minute after I had stopped I felt a bump from behind my train and I fell down. As soon as I got up, I looked at my watch to see what time it was, and I found it was 6-55. I got down and went to the rear of the train to see what was the matter. I found that an engine had run into the rear part of my train and that two of the rear-most carriages had been telescoped. The guard's compartment was in the last carriage. I met this man, Joseph Dolben. He was standing on the ballast near the engine that had run into the train.

The Coroner: Did he say anything to you then?

Witness: Yes. Dolben raised his eye-brow and said to me: "Look at the starting signal of Churney Road!"

The Coroner: And did you see the signal?

Witness: Yes, it was lowered. I know Dolben. He is an engine driver and was the driver of the engine that had run into my train. I did not draw the attention of anyone to the fact that signal No. 1 was lowered.

The Coroner: Did Mr. Dolben, to your knowledge, point out the signal to anybody else besides yourself?

Witness: No, there was no one there besides Dolben and myself, except some passengers, who were running up and down. All was in confusion there. There were three dead bodies taken out from the train.

The Coroner: What state was Dolben in then?

Witness: He was all right.

The Coroner: Was he under the influence of liquor?

Witness: No, sir. He was sober. The guard of my train was standing in the ballast and holding one of his arms, which he said was hurt.

The Coroner: Supposing No. 1 signal was lowered and No. 2 was at danger, could you enter the section between them?

Witness: Yes, I would enter the section; I would leave that section if signal No. 2 was lowered. If No. 2 signal were lowered and No. 3 at danger, I would pull up outside the Marine Lines station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, witness said: I have been seventeen years in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and fifteen years as a driver. Looking at No. 2 signal from No. 1 the semaphore arm is against some very dark trees. I saw signal No. 2 soon after passing the overbridge. I cannot say exactly how long after passing it.

When you saw Mr. Dolben, was he cool and collected—had all his senses about him?—Yes, he was perfectly cool and collected. Almost immediately after speaking to Dolben I sent my train brakesman to Churney Road to report the accident. I gave him the order to go about ten minutes after the accident. I saw him go.

How long was it from the time you sent him to the time any assistance came from the Churney Road Station?—About seven minutes after he had gone, the Churney Road station-master came to me. It was a light engine that ran into my train. At the time of the accident there were three trains working between Churney Road and Marine Lines Stations. My train was being worked on the "block system," I am acquainted with the "General Rules for Open Lines" issued by the Government of India and also the Rules of the B. B. & C. I. Railway subsidiary to such General Rules.

The whole of the way between Marine Lines and Churney Road Stations is a very heavy curve to the right?—Yes, there is a curve between above the two stations.

I suppose you have got very good eye-sight?—Yes.

Mr. Maneckshaw: If there was anything on the whole of the section between signals Nos. 1 and 2, you can see that from your engine?—On a clear day and in daylight I can see the whole of the section between Nos. 1 and 2 signals from my engine as soon as I enter the section on the up line and I can see any train that may be on the line, in the section.

Mr. Byrne: Supposing you are seated on the left side of the engine that was going with the tender foremost and considering the curve between the above two stations, will you be able to see the whole section, or anything that might be on that section?

Witness: If I was going on the engine tender foremost and sitting on the left hand side of the engine on the driver's box, I could not see a train on the line in the section unless I leaned out. If I were on the right hand side of the engine, I could see the train.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Is it not the duty of the driver to see that the line is clear, either by leaning out on the left side or by going to the right side?—It is the duty of the driver to do that and with that object it is his duty to go to the side of his engine which gives him the better view.

Mr. Byrne: Is it not the fireman's duty as well as the driver's duty to keep a look-out on the engine?—Yes.

And if the fireman was on the look-out on the right, the driver would be justified in keeping a look-out on the left?—Yes.

Mr. Maneckshaw: It is the duty of the fireman to look-out when he is not otherwise engaged?—Yes.

The Coroner: As an engine driver, is it not his principal duty to keep a look out?—Yes, it is the principal duty of the driver. Dolben's engine was going tender foremost.

To the Jury: I saw the three deceased taken out of the carriages. They were all dead.

If a light engine was going at a moderate speed, what time would it take to stop it, if there was any danger on the line?—If an engine was going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, it could be stopped in about thirty yards if all the brakes were used.

What is the distance between signal No. 1 and signal No. 2?—About 444 yards. If you saw on entering the section a train at the other end of the section, you could pull up your train in time to prevent it from rouning into the other train. My brakesman got down with me.

The Coroner: How many men had you on the engine?—Two firemen besides myself. The brakesman was not with me when Dolben told me to look at the signal. While running towards the rear, I did not look to the signal. I did not see it until my attention was drawn to it by Dolben.

To the Jury: I was near Dolben's engine when the Churney Road station-master came to me. I did not tell him that Dolben had drawn my attention to th signal being lowered. Dolben was near me when the station-master came. I did not hear him tell anyone besides myself about the signal being lowered.

How would you say that Dolben was sober?—From the way in which he talked to me.

Mr. Byrne: Is there any order which compels you to keep the automatic brake of a light engine ready for use?—Yes.

The Coroner: Could you see Dolben's engine before you felt the bump?—No.

Further inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow, at 2-30 p.m., at the new offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed, Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "ALBION" are on the wrapper. Sole by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE YUSSUF-UD-DIN CASE.

THE FINDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 13.

THE following is the finding of the District Judge of Secundrabad in the above case. This is a suit to recover Rs. 3,81,500 H. S. (Rs. 4,80,000) on account of damages alleged to have been caused by the wrongful criminal proceedings taken against the plaintiff by the Government of India through the Thaggi and Dacoity Department of the Resident at Hyderabad. The plaint *inter alia* states that one Gopal Chandra, a hotel-keeper at Simla was in July 1895 convicted at Simla of having abetted an offence under section 161 I. P. C. by attempting to bribe the record-keeper of the India Foreign Office to disclose to him certain official information, that on 18th November 1895 the Government of India through its Thaggi and Dacoity Department in the name of the Resident at Hyderabad wrongfully applied to and obtained from the District Magistrate of Simla a warrant for the arrest of the plaintiff on an unfounded charge of abetting an offence committed by the said Gopal Chundra, that the said Magistrate had no jurisdiction to issue the warrant, that he had no power or authority to issue such a warrant, that the said illegal warrant was subsequently wrongfully endorsed by the several officers mentioned in the plaint at Hyderabad and eventually made over to the constable Abdulla Khan in the service of the Government of India, that on the 28th Nov. 1895 the plaintiff was illegally and wrongfully arrested at the Shankerpilli Railway station by the said chief constable under the aforesaid warrant, that he was thereafter taken before the District Magistrate for Railways at Hyderabad by whom he was wrongfully and illegally confined for 42 hours after which he was released on 30th Nov. 1895 on bail to appear before the District Magistrate of Simla on 8th December 1895, that subsequently the complaint against the plaintiff was transferred by order of the Chief Court of the Punjab dated 14th Jan. 1896 to the Magistrate of Umballa where the plaintiff was compelled to attend but was permitted to return to Hyderabad on bail, that on or about the 22nd January 1896 the plaintiff applied to the Chief Court of the Punjab to have the said illegal warrant and proceedings set aside, but the application was rejected on 17th February 1896, that on such rejection of the offence the case proceeded further when on 11th May 1896 the plaintiff having obtained special leave to appeal to the Privy Council appealed to Her Majesty in Council, with the result that the said warrant and arrest of the plaintiff and all proceedings thereunder were declared to be illegal and void and set aside, that the plaintiff suffered great distress and pain of body and mind by the said wrongful acts, and was put to great expense, harassment and trouble, and was also put on half pay and deprived of his travelling allowance, and also that he has suffered greatly in his character, credit and reputation. The damages claimed are said to include all the expenses of travelling, costs of litigation and loss in pay.

The defendant in his written statement admits the prosecution and conviction of the said Gopal Chandra and the arrest and confinement of the plaintiff, and after giving a full history of the case denies all the allegations made against the several officers concerned. He further avers that it was only so late as 22nd January 1897 that objection to the legality and regularity of the proceedings was taken on behalf of plaintiff that no person who has been in any manner concerned with the arrest or the prosecution of the plaintiff was aware that the proceedings which had been taken against the plaintiff were not perfectly regular and legal in every way. It is admitted that by order of Her Majesty in Council made on 3rd October, 1897, the warrant under which the plaintiff was arrested was cancelled and the proceedings thereby were thereby set aside, but it is denied that the plaintiff suffered any distress or pain of body or mind by the acts complained of or that he suffered any injury or damage whatever from any act of the defendant or any person for whose acts he is in any way whatever answerable to the plaintiff. It is further contended that the defendant merely represents the Government of India, and that no suit will be against him for the acts and proceedings alleged by the plaintiff to be wrongful and in respect of which he seeks relief in this suit. It is also contended that the suit is barred by limitation, and that the notice served upon the defendant was not duly delivered and left in accordance with the provisions of section 424, C. P. C.

The issues agreed to are:—

(1) Is the defendant liable for damages alleged to have been caused to the plaintiffs by the wrongful acts, if any, of all or any of the officers mentioned in the plaint?

(2) Was the charge against the plaintiff altogether unfounded, as alleged by him in the second paragraph of the plaint? If so, is the defendant in view of the order of Her Majesty referred to in the first paragraph of the plaint, liable in damages to plaintiff in respect thereof?

(3) Is the claim or any portion thereof barred by limitation?

(4) Was the notice referred in para. 18 of the plaint and para. 18 of the written statement duly delivered and left in accordance with the provisions of Section 424 C. C. P.

(5) Did the plaintiff's cause of action, if any arise fairly within the jurisdiction of this Court, and partly elsewhere, and on the 3rd August 1897 as alleged in the plaint, or on any other date?

(6) What damages, if any, is the plaintiff entitled to receive from the defendant?

At the desire of the pleaders on both sides, the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th issues were treated as preliminary and were argued before going into evidence, and the case therefore comes on now for finding on these issues only.

1st issue.—As regards the liability of the defendant for the acts of his officers, it is contended by the plaintiff's pleader that chapter XVII. C. C. P. makes the Secretary of State for India liable for the acts of his officers, and had it been otherwise the chapter would be redundant. He further relied on 4 Mad. 344, 5 Mad. 273, 7 Mad. 466, 9 Cal. 341, 2 A 750, 5 B Reading Appendix A. N. W. P. and Agra Rept. Vol. III p. 409 and quoted from Butler and Loake's Precedents p. 45.

For the defendant it is argued that the Secretary of State for India is only another name for the Government or the Crown and that as the "king can do no wrong" the Secretary of State also cannot be guilty of committing any wrong. It is further contended that the plaintiff's claim arises out of what are called acts of State over which municipal courts have no jurisdiction though it is at the same time admitted that for these acts the several officers concerned would be individually liable. To my mind this proposition seems inconsistent. For if the Secretary of State is not liable for acts of State, I fail to see how officers subordinate to him can be held responsible for the same. They also represent the Crown in the same way as the Secretary of State does. However, this is a question with which I have nothing to do at present. The action is against the Secretary of State for India, and the Court has to determine whether he is liable for the alleged wrong or wrongs. On this point, the principles which must guide the Court in arriving at a decision are very clearly laid down in the case of Harbhanji vs. Secretary of State for India, (4 Mad. 344 and 5 Mad. 273). It has been settled in that case that the municipal courts have jurisdiction over the acts of the Secretary of State where the acts done are professedly done under the sanction of municipal law, in exercise of powers conferred by that law, and are acts which could not possibly be done by a private individual, but that the jurisdiction of the Court is barred where an act done is an act of State, i.e. an act done in the exercise of sovereign power which does not profess to be justified by municipal law. This being the law on the subject, it is necessary for the determination of the present issue to first consider the following two questions:—

(*a*) What are the Acts constituting the tort complained of?

(*b*) Are they Acts of state?

The plaint as drawn up shows that the suit is either for false imprisonment or illegal arrest, or for malicious prosecution. But the plaintiff's pleader contended in the course of his arguments that it was for neither; but for damages on account of continuing wrong by which he evidently meant all the acts of the several officers referred to in the plaint and which may be summarized as follows:—

(1) The alleged wrongful complaint of the Resident at Hyderabad to the District Magistrate of Simla.

(2) The wrongful issue of warrant to the Resident by that Magistrate.

(3) The wrongful endorsement of the warrant by the several officers concerned.

(4) The illegal arrest of the plaintiff by the Chief Constable.

(5) The wrongful confinement of the plaintiff by order of the District Magistrate for Railway for 42 hours.

(6) The illegal proceedings against the plaintiff which followed.

But the main cause of injury to the plaintiff was (*a*) either the complaint of the Resident or (*b*) his arrest and confinement—all the other acts were the effects or consequences thereof. If the former cause be accepted then the suit is one for malicious prosecution, and if the latter the suit is clearly for illegal arrest and false imprisonment. The act constituting the alleged wrong is either the complaint of the Resident or both. Now both these acts were done under the I. P. C. and the C. P. C., which are municipal laws and therefore they do not constitute acts of State. That being so under the ruling referred to, then the Court has jurisdiction in the matter. But this does not dispose of the issue in this, suit which is whether the Secretary of State is liable for the acts of his officers. To determine this question the law of agency in torts is to be considered. This law is also very explicitly laid down in the case of Hari Bhanji. For the purpose of the present case, it is unnecessary to refer to all the principles therein enunciated or their subject. It will be quite sufficient to refer to two of them here.

1st.—When an act is done by an agent not within the scope of the authority given to him but is done intrinsically in the mistaken idea that it is within the scope of the authority given and it is adopted by the principal whotakes the benefit to if the principal is responsible for such acts.

2nd.—But the employer is not responsible when he is in such a position that he has practically no control over the person employed, and thus cannot be said to have caused the act complained of. This rule applies in the case of all agents who though they may be appointed and are remunerable by their employers have their duties regulated by law as the inferior officers employed under the Post Master General etc., excepting in cases in which the superior employer has adopted the wrongful act and taken the benefit of it.

In the light of these two rules, it is to be seen whether the Secretary of State is responsible for the alleged wrong in the present case.

It has been held by the Privy Council in Mahomed Yussuf-ud-din v., Queen-Empress (XXX. Cal. 20) that the arrest of the plaintiff at the Railway station was illegal, and therefore that the subsequent confinement was also illegal. The official who arrested the plaintiff as well as the officer who ordered his detention in custody therefore acted beyond the scope of the authority given them, but in the mistaken idea that they were acting within the scope of such authority. Such being the case, their acts would mean the acts of the Government, if the latter adopted or ratified them. Judging by the written statement of the defendant, it appears to me that the Government had adopted or ratified these acts. In fact to all intents and purposes that the proceedings of the plaintiff were instituted by Government, who subsequently defended the several acts of its officers complained of in all the courts, from that of the District Magistrate of Umballa to the Police Constable. The Government must therefore be assumed to have adopted these acts, and having done so they cannot claim exemption from liability under the 2nd rule above alluded to. I find the first issue therefore in the affirmative.

The next issue for consideration to-day is the 3rd as regards limitation. As already observed, the plaint is so drawn up that it may be taken as one for action for false imprisonment and malicious arrest as well as one for malicious prosecution. In the former case, Article 19, Sec. II of the Act would apply and the period of limitation would be one year, from the time the imprisonment ended. The plaintiff was released on 30th Nov. 1895 (see para X. of the plaint), while the plaint was not filed till 6th July 1898, that is to say after the lapse of more than a year, and the suit is therefore barred. But the plaintiff's pleader contended that this article did not apply as there was no imprisonment, or he evidently seemed to think that a remand in police custody was no imprisonment. The plaintiff while in police custody was under detention and restraint and the infliction of such restraint is illegal, and constituted false imprisonment. According to the ruling of the Privy Council the arrest of the plaintiff was illegal, his imprisonment was also illegal, and such confinement constituted false imprisonment. But the plaintiff, as asserted by his pleader, does not sue on that wrong. If the suit is then not for false imprisonment, it can only be in my opinion, either for malicious prosecution in which case Article 23 will apply, or for some malfeasance or misfeasance committed by some one or other of the officers concerned which led to the plaintiff's prosecution, degradation etc. It is admitted, however, that the suit is not for malicious prosecution, and the action accordingly not being for illegal arrest or false imprisonment, some other misfeasance must be brought forward as the ground for action. The only other misfeasance that can possibly be alleged under the circumstances of the case, is perhaps that act of the District Magistrate of Simla in issuing the warrant complained of. But it is doubtful whether that act can be construed into a misfeasance for the judgment of the Privy Council does not determine whether the court issuing the warrant had jurisdiction or not. It only held that under the warrant that was issued, the accused was not legally arrested on the Nizam's lands, viz., the Railway Station. It should be remembered that the cause of which the Plaintiff complains was committed at Simla, and that therefore the Magistrate of that place had every authority to issue a warrant on that charge, and he cannot be assumed to have acted beyond his jurisdiction. His act so far as the issue of the warrant was concerned cannot be called into question since no malice is attributed to him. He could not of course be justified in absolutely directing the warrant to be acted upon in foreign territory and the question is whether he did so. I do not think he did. The warrant was directed to a British Officer for execution in Foreign territory no doubt, but it was so directed with a view to its being executed in a proper and legal way, if that could be done, and the Magistrate's note referred to in para III. of the plaint clearly shows that this was his object and intention. As a matter of fact the warrant was not properly executed, it was no fault of the Magistrate. So far as he was concerned there was no omission on his part of any act which he was bound to do or any commission of an act which was unlawful nor any improper performance of an act which he could lawfully do: In other words no misfeasance can be attributed to him and thus plaintiff can have no right of action against him. It may perhaps be argued that the way in which the warrant was executed by the officer at Hyderabad being illegal, the Magistrate was wrong in taking proceedings thereafter. This contention cannot hold water as the plaintiff did not take exception to the legality of his arrest until long after the case had proceeded and the charges framed. But the illegal execution of the warrant at Hyderabad may give rise to an action for misfeasance two years from the date of the misfeasance, and the case will then fall under Article 33, which provides the period of limitation. The plaintiff having been arrested on the 28th Nov. 1895, the term allowed by the article would terminate on the 28th Nov. 1897. But the plaint was filed on the 6th July 1898, and therefore the suit is barred. It is, however, contended for the plaintiff that the tort is a continuing wrong and the case would therefore be covered by section 23 of the Act, and there would in consequence be a fresh period of limitation at every moment of the time during which the wrong continued. Under these circumstances the suit of course would not be time-barred. But this is not in my opinion a case of continuing wrong. The plaintiff may have suffered continuing damages, but there was no continuing wrong. Whatever misfeasance or malfeasance there was on the part of any person that caused damage to plaintiff and the tort was committed and completed at once, it was his own fault if he did not take action at once to seek redress. I do not therefore think that Sec. 23 applies. That being so the case if one of malfeasance or misfeasance is governed by Article 36 and the suit is barred by limitation as shown above.

Plaintiff's pleader further contended that the case fell neither under article 19 nor under article 23 or 36 but under article 120—suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewere in the schedule. If the suit can come under this article the period would be six years and the suit would be well within limitation. But as I have observed above the action complained of must be a suit for misfeasance etc. and as article 36 provides a period of limitation for it article 120 has no application.

The conclusions deducible from the above remarks are:—

(1) That the suit is not admittedly a suit for illegal arrest and false imprisonment or malicious prosecution; is for a misfeasance of a malfeasance, and is governed by article 36.

(2) That the acts complained of do not constitute a continuing wrong.

(3) That the plaint being filed more than two years after the wrong was committed the suit is barred by limitation.

I find the 3rd issue in the affirmative. This finding renders it unnecessary to go into the remaining issues and the suit must be dismissed on it.

I dismiss the suit. Plaintiff to bear his own as well as the defendant's costs.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 12th April 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1899 to 8th April 1899	460,600
3 Balance to be remitted from 9th April 1899 to 31st March 1900	16,539,400

MISS CATHERINE CHAMBERLAIN, daughter of Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the Colonial Secretary, has met with a serious accident. Mis Chamberlain was about to take a ride on horseback in the vicinity of Birmingham, but, as soon as she had mounted, the horse stumbled and she was thrown forward. Her dress caught on the pommel of the saddle, and before she could release herself the animal had regained its feet and bolted. Mis Chamberlain, still hanging from the saddle, was dragged head downwards along the carriage drive and into the road. Fortunately a gentleman who was passing managed to stop the horse, which was galloping off towards Birmingham. Miss Chamberlain was released and conveyed home badly cut and bruised.

ADVICE to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a s

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

Rs. 40 Per Annum SECURES Rs. 40

A COMPREHENSIVE ACCIDENT POLICY

for Rs. 10,000

at Death

with corresponding non-fatal allowances Covering all ordinary risks Cycling included

ROAD, RAIL, OR RIVER.

For full particulars apply

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Agencies throughout India.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

J. RATILAL & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins,

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW]

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,

Tobacconists,

BOMBAY.

BRANCH:

66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE:

406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

THE

OVERLAND MAIL

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

INCLUDING POSTAGE, £1-10-4.

THE only NEWSPAPER NOW PUBLISHED in LONDON for DESPATCH by the WEEKLY INDIAN MAILS, which is devoted to intelligence and topics specially affecting the INDIAN SERVICES and RESIDENTS in the East.

Subscriptions received by the Proprietors, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, or by their Branch Firms, Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, from either of whom copies of current issues may be obtained.

THE PIONEER LEATHER DRESSING FACTORY OF INDIA CONDUCTED BY

MR. K. E. TALATI,

WAS AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL AT THE BOMBAY

HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ROLLER SKINS MOROCCO LEATHER,

ENAMELLED LEATHER &c.

MINOCHEHER LEATHER WORKS,

AHMEDABAD.

BOMBAY DEPOT,

No. 116, BABA DHABOO STREET, NEAR NUL BAZAR.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. for Summer or Winter Stay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

CONSOLS declined 1-8 per cent in London yesterday, to 110 7-16; French Rentes, 1-4 per cent. to 101 3-4; Paris Exchange on London, 1 centime, to 25·20 1-2 fcs.; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities, 1-8 per cent, to £67. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 115 1-2: also 30 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on both Short London Bill at 3 months' sight and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower in value, at 27 7-16d. per oz; and in New York the price of the metal was unchanged, at 59 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·86 1-2 dollars. Some £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £60,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £50,000 in Silver to Calcutta.

The price of Consols in London was to-day maintained at 110 7-16. French Rentes recovered 1-4 per cent, to 102; but Paris Exchange on London further declined 1 centime, to 25·19 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent were again lower, at £66 15-16; Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 115 1-2. Bar Silver remained at 27 7-16d. per oz. and was unaltered in New York, at 59 3-4 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower at 4·86 1-4 dollars. About £75,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a steady market; for White Karachi Wheat, 26 1-2s., April-May shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal; and for Red Karachi Wheat, 26 1-4s., April-May shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal. To-day, 35s. was quoted for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats easier, Arrivals steady. For Spot Mid.-Americans 3 11-32d. per lb. was quoted; East Indians were unchanged all round, as were also American Arrivals. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

There was no further change to-day in Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton in Liverpol; and of East Indian descriptions, there was a decline of 1-32d. in Bengals. The day's sales were 8,000 bales; and the Imports, 7,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was quiet. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 13,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, at 57,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 18,000 bales more, at 66,000 bales. In the week's Imports there was a falling off of 13,000 bales, at 35,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 42,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,676,000 bales.

Prices of cotton were unchanged in New York yesterday, at 6 1-8 cents per lb. for Ready Mid.-Uplands, 5·84 for July futures and 5·82 for October. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued to-day at 6 18 cents per lb, in New York; July futures moved up 2 points, to 5·86 cents, and October 4 points, to 5·86 cents also. The Receipts at the Ports were 6,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 10,183,000 bales, compared with 10,100,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

The tone of the local cotton market has been steady to-day, with a small business passing. Exporters bought 700 bales Dhamangaum at Rs. 134 per candy; 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 126; 2,000 Broach, at Rs. 154 to Rs. 155; 800 Dhollera, at Rs. 130 to Rs. 140; 600 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 130; 500 Dhollera, at Rs. 138; 200 Batwa, at Rs. 141; 300 Khandwa, at Rs. 138; 700 Dhulia, at Rs. 125 1-2. The mills took only 200 Miraj at Rs. 145, and 100 Bengal at Rs. 125.

WHEAT.—A small business transpired to-day, in a dull market.

SEEDS.—Prices are unchanged; the market is steady in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,834	bales.
Wheat	8,802	cwts.
Linseed	18,017	"
Rapeseed	12,012	"
Gingellyseed	3,044	"
Poppyseed	5,023	"
Castorseed	3,293	"
Rice	6,003	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was some enquiry for the former from the Bazaar; but Merchants' Bills were scarce; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs	1·69 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at 101 3-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents.

SHARES.—Lakhmidas Mill are Rs. 30 lower; China, Rs. 15; Colaba Land and Mill, Jamshed, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5 each. Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 5 higher, and Badham Pile Rs. 3; Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 30 less.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

742-98—Payne G and S—Pestonjee Fakirjee vs Goolbai—Ardesir H and D.

355-98—Payne G and S—Karim Nansey vs George K Heinrich and another—Crawford B and Co.

740-98—F P Pavri—Girdhar las Ghanshamdas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.

410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nasurbhoy Caramsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.

89-99—Craigie L and O—La Societe Generale Mercantile vs Rustomjee Cawasjee Pate—Wadia and G.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parobai alias Corebai vs Devjee Mechjee—Little and Co.

531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hossein Karim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

311-98—Ardeshir H and D—Ebrahim Peer Mahomed vs Joonus Fazul Mohomed and others—Framjee and D and K D Shroff and Little and Co

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayeck and others vs Laxman Govind—King and Co.

306-98—Ardeshir H and D—Datoobhoy Hassum and others vs Vully Mohomed Rahimtoola and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—In person.

646-98—Matubhai and J—Ebrahim Hajee Suleman and others vs Hajee Abu Hajee Habib and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

680-93—Nanu and H—Haridas Canjee and another vs Premabai and others—Little and Co.

741-98—Madhowji V—Jowandas Purshotam vs Dayal Bhunji and others—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

1-98—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay and Persia Steam N Co vs The s Cashmere—Smetham B and Noble.

2-98—Crawford B and Co—Francis John Raffin and others vs The s Cashmere—Smetham B and Noble.

3-98—Crawford B and Co—The China Line Steamers Ld and others vs The s Cashmere—Smetham B and Noble.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Manockvahoo vs Karsondas Prajjee—Matubhai and J. Part heard.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalooshing Moosing and others vs Dhunji Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

445-98—Little and Co—Purshotam Mangaldas and another vs N C Macleod and another—Dikshit and D.

515-98—B V N Kirtikar—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noor Mohomed—Majmudar and Co.

85-97—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaz and another vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—Shamrao P J and Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

215-98—Ardeshir H and D—Hajee Kasim Mohomed vs Abdul Latiff Hajee Siddek and others—Hiralal M and M, and Payne G and S.

133-93—Sorabjee and J—Cowasjee Cursetjee vs Ramchandra Daman and another—Edgelow G and W.

10-99—M A Vakil—Ibrahim Hajee Valli and others vs Hajee Issack Chand—Khunderao and S.

29-99—Pestonjee R and K—Byramjee Hormasjee Shroff vs Hirabai—Edgelow G and W.

44-99—Edgelow G and W—Narayen Nathoo vs Mahadoo Jeswan—Smetham B and N.

45-99—Shamrao P—Anpumabai vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS WYLIE—WYLIE—March 24, at Dibles Church, Hythe, South ampton, O H R Adams Wylie, Indian Medical Service, to Lilian Omara, daughter of late J Wylie.

CAREY—JEFFREYS—March 23, at St Jude's, Kensington, V G, son of Major-Gen de Vic F Carey, to Adelaide Eleanor, daughter of late J Jeffreys, F R S.

RICKETTS JOHNSTONE—March 23, at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, S W by Rev D W Whincup, M A, Robert Lumsden Ricketts, 10th Bengal Lancers fourth son of George H M Ricketts, Esq, C B, of Carsemoor, Christchurch, Hants, to Anne Murdoch, daughter of William Johnstone, Esq, of Claddens, Lenzie, N B.

YULE—CUMMINGS—March 24, at Holy Trinity Church, Tulse Hill, by the Rev H Woffindin, George Udny Yule, of 43 Heathurst road, Hamp tead, only son of the late Sir George Udny Yule, C B and K C I, Bengal Civil Service, to May Winifred, younger daughter of William H Cummings, of Sydcote, West Dulwich.

DEATHS.

ALLISON—March 25, J J Allison, C B, hon col 4th batt Durham Light Inf, Beaufront, Roker, Sunderland, aged 72.

BINGHAM—March 25, General G W P Bingham, C B, J P and D L for the county of Kent, col of the King's (Liverpool) Regt, and honorary col 3rd batt East Kent Regt, Nice.

DUNN—March 22, Lieut-Col T D Dunn, late Hampshire Regt, Cairo, aged 52.

ELTON—March 5, at Livingstone, Alberta, Canada, Colonel Robarts William Elton, H M Bengal Infantry (formerly of 74th B N I), elder son of Lt-Colonel Roberts William Elton, H E I C S, aged 63.

HYNES—March 25, J T O'C Hynes, M R C S, L R C P, V D, surg-col Robin Hood Rifles (1st Notts R V), Nottingham.

SCRIVEN—March 28, A G Scriven, late capt 52nd Light Inf (Oxfordshire Regt), Ardeigh park, near Colchester, aged 79.

WAHAB—March 23, Col G D Wahab, late col commanding the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Knowle, Godalming, aged 59.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—April 11, at Agra, the wife of Major A H C Birch, Royal Artillery, of a son.

WAY—April 9, at Shillong, the wife of R A Way, Agent and Chief Engineer, A B Ry, of a son.

DEATH.

LONGMUIR—April 13, at 1, Sore Road, Ballygunge, of meningitis, Frank Thomas, the infant son of James Arnott Longmuir, aged 12 months and 29 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1899.

THE discussion on Mr. H. A. Acworth's paper on Leprosy in India, read before the Society of Arts, disclosed the wide differences of opinion amongst members of the medical profession as to the best means of dealing with that disease. Mr. Acworth, in the exhaustive paper that we have already summarised, claimed for the successful experiment of the Matoonga Asylum, that the measures therein taken were not only wise and beneficent in themselves, but are the sure and certain preludes to the final extirpation of leprosy. In his belief, the future historian of India will place those measures in the same rank as the suppression of *suttee* and *thuggee*. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who is an admitted authority on leprosy, gave the highest praise to the work accomplished in taking vagrant lepers out of the Bombay streets and segregating them in a well-managed asylum, and gave Mr. Acworth hearty applause for the humanity of motive and energy of action he displayed in that work. But he refuses absolutely to accept the theory that building a leper house and the segregation of lepers found begging about the streets would lead to the extirpation of leprosy from India. That is quite a different thing from the compulsory isolation of lepers in the sense meant by the sanitarians which involves the searching out of every leper in his own home, and imprisoning him for life in an asylum, on the plea that the disease is contagious. Mr. Acworth regarded contagion as a good working hypothesis. The phrase was first used by Dr. Vandyke Carter when he was yet in doubt as to whether the disease was contagious or not. Mr. Hutchinson has no such doubts. He is satisfied that it is not a contagious disease, and that, therefore, compulsory segregation, not being necessary for the safety of the public, is cruel in the extreme to the individual who does not parade his deformities in the market-place. On this much debated question of contagion, Dr. P. S. Abraham, Honorary Secretary of the Special Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, who spoke before Mr. Hutchinson, adduced some striking evidence, which seemed to negative the theory that he himself favours, that the bacillus of leprosy is similar in many respects to the tubercle of phthisis, which can gain an entrance into the system through the skin by inoculation, through the lungs, and through the stomach. There seems no reason why the poison of leprosy should not be similarly communicated.

The difficulty is that these facts can be proved with regard to tubercle, but they have not been proved with regard to leprosy. All attempts to inoculate leprosy on animals or human beings have failed. Professor Profeta inoculated himself and fifteen or twenty medical students with leprosy. None of them developed the disease—which, perhaps, was well for the learned and intrepid professor and his students. Similar experiments in Norway and in the Greek Archipelago also failed to communicate the disease. In Honolulu, indeed, a man under sentence of death submitted to inoculation to procure a pardon. After the lapse of a year, he became a leper. It was then found that his son, his brother, and other members of his family were lepers, and that he had come from a leprous district; the presumption was that he had the disease in his system when he was inoculated. Dr. Abraham also stated that before proceeding to the Berlin Conference on Leprosy, he took great trouble to get at the facts with regard to fifty or sixty cases of leprosy that had occurred in England within the previous ten years. He was unable to trace all the cases, but he had no doubt that they numbered a hundred. Except in one instance the sufferers had been residing in India or the colonies, where leprosy prevails. They carefully concealed the nature of their ailment, and went freely about their employments. Even when received in the hospitals they were treated by the same doctors and nurses, and placed in the same beds as ordinary patients. But except in one doubtful case, it was never communicated. At the Cape, when it was attempted to isolate all lepers on Robben Island, the people hid their lepers, and there was such a commotion that lepers were allowed to remain in their own homes, subject to partial isolation. Mr. Hutchinson adduces many very strong reasons for the conviction that the disease is not contagious. He affirms that no year passes without the introduction into England of a certain number of lepers, Englishmen who have developed the disease abroad. In no single instance has there been even a suspicion of contagion. The question here suggests itself, how did these Englishmen contract the disease if it be not contagious, or at least communicable? This authority holds that leprosy is as much a dietetic disease as gout. He refuses to attach weight to the objection that gout is not distinguished by any bacillus, and that leprosy is. In his view the bacillus is as much influenced by food and environment as man himself, and it develops and becomes virulent when the dietary and other conditions are favourable. In this suggestion we may find an answer to the question so frequently put.—What becomes of the plague bacillus in the intervals, sometimes of considerable duration, between the subsidence of an epidemic and its recrudescence some months or some years subsequently? Mr. Hutchinson puts his theory in these words:—"The bacillus may be in latent forms ubiquitous, and may take its energy and its special form of development from the food with which it is supplied. There is nothing that I know of that has been proved in reference to the life history of these organisms to disprove such a hypothesis, and very much in its favour." Leprosy is absolutely the same in the East Indies and in the West, in Iceland, Norway, Japan, and the Sandwich Islands. It is therefore obvious that it does not depend on race or climate. Neither does it depend on poverty, personal neglect, or filth, for it affects the rich as well as the poor, and develops itself in well-to-do Europeans who live in districts where leprosy prevails. The military officer or the missionary get the disease in precisely the same form as the native. It prevails in the Sandwich Islands, where there is no sort of hardship among the population, which is well off and the climate is good. The staff and attendants in leper asylums do not contract the disease—except we may venture to add, occasionally, as when Father Damien and one at least of the philanthropic ladies, who, inspired by his example, took up the same work amongst the lepers in Samoa.

Mr. Hutchinson's conclusion is that leprosy is a malady that has been proved to be almost universally prevalent, to pay no regard to climate or to race, to riches or poverty, to be at the same time neither hereditary nor for practical purposes contagious. There is but one inference possible—that it must be caused by some article of food. The only article of food that can be suspected is uncooked fish, or fish that is salted, partly decomposed and half-raw. Without undervaluing the evidence for this presumption, we may be permitted to ask whether it has been shown in any single case that the Europeans who have become leprous in India or the colonies have partaken largely or systematically, or at all, of half-cooked, uncooked, half-rotten or salted fish. No one familiar with the dietetic habits and tastes of Europeans, especially of the educated class, would readily credit such a sudden and unaccountable depravity of taste. Mr. Hutchinson disposes by a wave of the hand of any suggestion that the flesh of pigs, banned by the Mosaic and Mahomedan religions, has anything to do with the causation of leprosy. All vegetables and even rancid butter are absolved. He points out that leprosy prevails in islands and along the coasts of continents wherever the people have learned to fish, while it has disappeared from numberless places where the progress of agriculture substituted other forms of food for fish. He even goes so far as to ascribe the prevalence of leprosy in the middle ages to the numerous fish-fasts ascribed by the Catholic Church. Russia escaped because the Greek Church forbade the use of fish as well as flesh on fast days. Leprosy largely increased in the Sandwich Islands and the Cape coincidently with the establishment of a company for salting and drying fish. He admits that this fish hypothesis, while covering facts as to leprosy in other parts of the world, does not so well suit certain districts in India far from the coast. He is told that fish is not to be procured in those inland regions, where leprosy prevails, and that, moreover, religious prohibition precludes its use. But, on the other hand, he has been informed that there is no difficulty in any part of India in getting fish, often in a very deleterious form. The remedy suggested is to prevail upon people living in leprous districts never to partake of partially raw or decomposed fish. Regarding leprosy as a malady closely allied with tuberculosis, the bacillus of the one being hardly distinguishable from that of the other, Mr. Hutchinson thinks that leprosy might well be termed "fish-eaters' tuberculosis," implying that the bacillus of tubercle is, in the leper, modified by fish-food. With a view to diffuse information and to bring about a change of habits, leper asylums should be founded wherever there are lepers. Such institutions should have for their object the benefit of the leper and not the extermination of the leprosy, which such segregation cannot effect, seeing that the disease does not spread by contagion. It is further suggested that the fabrication and use of certain deleterious fish-foods, now common in India, should be prohibited by law. This, in Mr. Hutchinson's view, would be justified on the ground that it would strike at the real cause of leprosy, diminish the terrible sufferings it produces, and in time do away altogether with the need for leper homes. This is a practical suggestion that deserves the serious consideration of the Government and of the medical profession in India.

RENEWED efforts are being made at home in favour of the adoption of the metric system. In connection with the aims of the Decimal Association. The other day, a deputation waited upon Mr. Ritchie, the President of the Board of Trade, and asked that it be made compulsory. Sir Samuel Montagu, head of the banking firm of Sir Samuel Montagu and Co., a member of the Gold and Silver Commission, and the author of almost innumerable magazine articles on Finance and the decimal currency scheme, headed the deputation. He quoted the views of Lord Kelvin, and urged that there was a great waste of time in teaching the present system of arithmetic. He considered that if the metric system were applied in the shipbuilding yards it could be adopted without loss of time. The deputation wished to see the metric system of weights and measures, now almost universally used by the civilised world, applied compulsorily in Great Britain. It would, Sir Samuel urged, benefit our foreign trade, and it would be an immense saving of time to children in our schools. If the Government would begin by making the metric system compulsory in Government departments, much good might be done, and the United States might be urged to fall in to the decimal system. As a matter of fact, there are as many people in America in favour of the adoption of the system as there are in England, and that is saying a good deal, for not only have educationists advocated its adoption in England, but resolutions in its favour have repeatedly been passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. At the same time the importance of inducing America to act with Great Britain in the matter is fully recognised, and several members of the deputation accentuated the value of American co-operation. Sir Henry Roscoe declared that if it were possible to come to an arrangement with the United States, then the whole civilised world would have agreed upon this matter, and he was quite sure the innovation would work easily. From the scientific point of view, everyone is in favour of it; and, as Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, he declared that from an educational point of view the importance of the question could not be overrated. The deputation included representatives of the Manchester Trades Council, whose twenty-five thousand members are all in favour of the change. For some time prior to the appearance of the deputation little had been heard of the Metric Association. Two years ago the system was legalised in England, but the people are so conservative that nothing short of a compulsory measure appears likely to effect the desired change. Of the whole of the local authorities in England only seventeen sent in their standards for verification according to the new system. The decimal system has gained an all but complete victory over the duodecimal, and none can deny the confusion and inconvenience caused by the complicated system we now work under. How much nearer adoption we may now be is not very clear for Mr. Ritchie did not make any rash promises. In his reply, which we published the other day, the right honourable gentleman told the deputation their best plan was to get the Chambers of Commerce to endeavour to popularise the system by putting it into practice—very sound, practical advice, which, however, we doubt if they will act upon. It would be a simpler matter to adopt it at home than out here at all events, though Ceylon in the matter of currency has shown us how it may be done. The Government of India could do much by levying the Customs dues on metric weights and measures.

IN Russia the Press does not enjoy a particularly large share of freedom to justify those who rashly assured Mr. J. M. Maclean when in Bombay that liberty of speech would gain by the substitution of Russian for British rule in India. Even the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* is not safe. We read in *La Presse Internationale* that the circulation of the issue, in which the editor, Prince Uchtomsky, reproduced a petition from the aristocracy, addressed to the Emperor, has been forbidden. The *Travail Russe* has been suspended for a month for having had the audacity to criticise the trickery of the Administration. The *Grashdanin*, a paper that is edited by Prince Meschtschersky, as opponent of the Franco-Russian alliance is forbidden to insert any news of the fashionable world. The reason for this is that the paper allowed itself to make disagreeable remarks on personages who are connected with private administrations or with the Government. The *Kursier Paranny* was suspended for ten days for having published articles displeasing to the Press Censor, but we are not informed on what subject. On the other hand, the Russian Government gives considerable subventions to the *Courrier de Wilna* to *Le Caucase*, a Warsaw journal, to the *Architect* as well as to all medical papers and those which deal with hygiene.

CAPTAIN STEWART, 5th Gurkhas, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

IT is understood that the orders directing the British troops at Rawalpindi to stand fast have been cancelled, and the regiments move up to the Murree Hills as soon as carriage is available.

OWING to the peaceful state of the frontier it has been considered unnecessary to carry out the Chitral reliefs as originally proposed in May. For the present the Chitral troops, therefore, stand fast.

A THUNDERSTORM broke over Allahabad on Thursday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, accompanied by a fall of rain quite unusually heavy at this time of year. The rain gauge registered more than an inch.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. HENRY succeeds Colonel Hammond as Colonel on the Staff, but continues in command of the Allahabad District. Colonel F. C. Burton, A.A.G., officiates as Colonel on the Staff in place of Colonel Henry.

THE Presidency of the Simla Municipality has been offered to Colonel T. Deane, late Director of the Army Remount Department. There is a general hope that Colonel Deane's answer, which is now awaited, may be in the affirmative.

MR. H. BARNES, who will take up the duties of Foreign Secretary when Sir W. J. Cunningham goes on leave to England, arrives in Simla this week, and Colonel Wylie, who officiates as Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, assumed charge on Thursday.

ON the recommendation of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, the concession of reserving one fifth of the annual vacancies in the Hospital Assistant grade for Mahomedan candidates irrespective of those recruited by general competition which expires this year, will remain in force for another year.

A SHOCKING accident occurred in Burmah on Monday last whilst shunting operations were in progress in the Pyinmana station yard. Through the carelessness of a signalman, a ballast train was turned into the yard and collided with the waggons which were being shunted. Three coolies were killed, and four dangerously injured. The station-master, pointsman, and signaller were arrested.

AMONGST the passengers, who arrived in Bombay from Europe by the P. and O. Company's steam ship Caledonia, on Saturday morning, were Major General Sir William Galbraith, K. C. B., Commanding the Quetta District and Major F. Cahusac, lately Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw, and Mr. Shawakshah Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla also arrived by the same boat. The former two had gone to Germany to consult an eminent oculist. They were received at the Ballard Pier by a number of their friends and relatives.

AT the High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe concluded the hearing of a suit in which Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co., sought to restrain the Damodar Lukmidas Mills Company from exporting to China, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any yarn packed in bundles having affixed thereon the defendants' labels or any labels constituting a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label of two boys and and a box; and that the defendants might be ordered to deliver up to be cancelled all their said labels. Plaintiffs further asked for damages, for an account of profits, and the costs of the suit. Judgment has been reserved.

ALTHOUGH the fact that the Queen's Regiment and the Somersets were under orders for a time to stand fast at Rawalpindi was ostensibly connected with the movements of the Chitral reliefs, and explained as a mere precautionary measure in case of disturbance in Swat, the order, not unnaturally, gave rise to an immense amount of surmise, and the cancelling of the order will hardly check the speculation. In the bazaar there have been three persistent rumours, says the Lahore paper. One is to the effect that the Amir has been coquetting with Russia, and that when the Government of India wrote to him to ask him what he meant, he replied that he desired to be friends with all his neighbours. Our Government, the story goes, has sent a reply to this letter, and a query too, asking how he reconciles his action with his agreement with us, and giving him a hint that unless his answer is satisfactory, we mean to take action. This report may be traced back to the apocryphal proclamation of the Amir which appeared in Russian papers after the opening of the railway line to Kushk. Another rumour is the evergreen report that Abdur Rahman's health is such that he cannot in any case live many months, and may die any day. A third report gives circumstance and detail of a forthcoming border expedition.

ANOTHER judgment has been delivered against Ramalingam, the defaulting Bank of Madras Shroff at Colombo. Ramalingam was administrator of the estates of his brother, the late C. Thambaya, Shroff of the National Bank, and Lotchiman Chetty, a creditor of Thambaya, prayed for a judicial settlement of Ramalingam's administration accounts. The two chief charges of mal-administration against Ramalingam were, first, that prior to his death Thambaya had borrowed a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 and that this sum was handed to Ramalingam to pay off Thambaya's various debts and that Ramalingam did not do so. He was therefore proceeded against to compel him to bring that amount into Court; and, secondly that Ramalingam held a sale of some of his brother's estates and knocked the properties down for Rs. 3,65,000 odd, he himself being the purchaser, while his fellow purchasers were his own employés brought in to raise the price. The same properties when sold once more by public sale on a tertiary mortgage only realised Rs. 47,000 and the prayer was that Ramalingam should bring in the difference between the prices at the real sale and the sale conducted under his own direction. The judgment binds Ramalingam to produce in Court the sum of Rs. 2,94,735 within two months as a result of the litigation. There will be an appeal.

THE Paris papers publish a statement taken from the Portuguese journals, according to which it is possible that the Prince of Wales may visit Lisbon at the close of his stay in the South of France.

An official telegram received in Berlin announces that the German cruiser *Arcona* arrived at Muscat on March 23, and left for Bushire on the 26th. She returns to Muscat on April 1.

THE German *Imperial Gazette* publishes an imperial order authorising the Imperial Government to assume the administration of the German New Guinea Protectorate. The order will come into force on April 1.

THE "Standard's" Moscow correspondent says it is reported that M. Witte, the Minister of Finance, contemplates an extended tour through the Russian Far East, to acquaint himself personally with the commercial and industrial possibilities of that country.

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Baku writes:—A bank will shortly be founded, with the aid of the Russian Government, at Tiflis. It is to be called the Russo-Persian Bank, and will have branches at Tabriz and in other parts of Persia. The aim of the bank will be to obtain Persian concessions, and to work these and other concessions obtained in Persia by Russians.

All persons wishing to travel to Roumania are warned that no one can cross the Roumanian frontier in future without having his passport "visé" by a Roumanian official. In attention to this order results in the traveller being delayed at the Roumanian frontier, and he is not allowed to continue his journey until he has obtained special permission to do so from the Government at Bucharest through the agency of his Embassy.

SIR CUTHBERT QUILTER and Sir Neville Lubbock, who went out to the West Indies for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the islands, have arrived at Plymouth in the steamship "Medway." They said that they found the colonies in a more hopeful condition than was anticipated, and in their opinion the islands will, with the assistance of the mother country, regain their former prosperity. The principal need of the colonists at the present time is assistance in the erection of central sugar factories, equipped with modern machinery to cheapen the processes of manufacture as far as possible.

The "Novoe Vremya" declares that should Russia consider it eventually necessary to annex Sarykol on the East Turkestan frontier, she would be acting entirely within her rights in doing so after having come to an arrangement with China, without the participation of Great Britain, and without compensating the latter. To the journal adds that if England were to attempt to interfere in what was going on to the north of the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1895 she would thereby give Russia the right of having a voice in the fate of Chitral, which is situated south of that line.

At a banquet of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce on Friday March 24 Mr. Maclean, M. P., told the story of a recent interview he had had with Lord Salisbury. The Premier seems to have encouraged him to express his personal views on all sorts of topics. Finally, said Mr. Maclean, "when people taunted him with what they were pleased to call his independence in Parliament, he might quote to them with pride words which Lord Salisbury himself addressed to him. When he said to Lord Salisbury laughingly, 'You know, Lord Salisbury, you are talking to a man who is called a rebel,' the Premier replied, 'I never said so, Mr. Maclean; I never thought so,' and he said it with an earnestness that convinced him of his sincerity."

THE fifth report of Mr. Worthington, the Special Board of Trade Commissioner, appointed to inquire into the condition and prospects of British trade with South America, is issued. Mr. Worthington deals with the trade of San Paulo, Brazil, which city, he points out, is the converging-point of five railways, with a total mileage of over 1,500 miles, and consequently an important centre, which hardly receives the attention it deserves from British merchants. Mr. Worthington again remarks that where German houses have agents invested with full power, British traders are represented by agents who cannot act without reference to their firm in England. He also instances some cases where a British order was not carried out until after a delay of a year. The customer was driven to take a cheaper German article, which he found satisfactory.

Prince Ludwig Loewenstein Wertheim-Freudenberg, "the missing Prince," as he was called, whose death at Manila is announced, was only thirty-five years of age, and was well known in London Society. In the summer of 1897 he married Lord Mexborough's younger daughter, Lady Anne Savile. Since the season of 1897 the Prince has not lived much in England. Part of the time he spent at his own place in Germany near Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and he also visited the residence of his brother, Prince Alfred, at Unterfranken, Bavaria. His movements, however, suddenly became enveloped in mystery, arising from the advertisements for his discovery, which were published at the commencement of February. A few weeks later news came by cable that the Prince was at Manila. Prince Ludwig is described as a good sportsman, tall, broad-shouldered and good-looking. He spoke English well.

In certain commercial circles in Vienna, which derive their knowledge from information received from different countries it is believed that before very long the questions of Morocco and Tripoli will press for solution. The coasts, and also the whole interior of Africa, are now parcelled out among the three great colonising nations and a few of the small ones which can claim old possessions. Morocco and Tripoli alone are left in a state of barbarous insolation, in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHINESE OPPOSITION TO THE KOWLOON EXTENSION.

BRITISH SOLDIERS FIRED UPON.

APRIL 16.

Telegrams from Hongkong state that the natives have fired upon the British party who were preparing to occupy Kowloon.

The Hongkong regiment has started for the locality.

The Governor of Hongkong will hoist the British flag over the new territory at Kowloon, to-morrow.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE CONTEMPLATES RETIREMENT,

The Duke of Devonshire speaking at Presteign yesterday, hinted at his early retirement from political life.

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

THE AFRIKANDER BOND PARTY VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

In the elections at the Cape under the new Redistribution Act the Afrikander Bond party has obtained an increased majority.

POWERS OF THE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

The three Governments, British, American and German, have agreed, after difficult negotiations, that the Samoan Commission shall have full powers to restore order, but must report home its proposals for the future government of the country.

A RUSSIAN PROTEST WITHDRAWN.

APRIL 15.

M. de Giers, Russian Minister to Peking, has withdrawn his protest regarding the terms of the contract for the construction of the Northern Railway.

THE DEFENCES OF WEI-HAI-HEI.

In the course of a discussion in the House of Commons yesterday, on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Goschen said the Government did not intend to make Wei-Hai-Wei a strong fortified naval base where battleships could take refuge. It was desirable, however, to have a moderate establishment there for the convenience of the fleet, which was likely to visit the Gulf of Pechili more often in the future.

THE DREYFUS REVELATIONS.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN ATTACHES VOUCH FOR DREFUS.

The Paris "Figaro" continues the publication of the evidence in the Dreyfus case taken before the criminal chamber of the Court of Cassation.

A striking point in the disclosures is the positive declarations of the German and Italian military attaches made through Senator Trarieux, that by never had the slightest connection with Dreyfus, whereas the German military attache did receive the items enumerated in the *bordereau* from Major Esterhazy.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

The final match in the Association Cup tie was played, to-day and resulted in the Sheffield United team scoring four goals against one secured by the representatives of Derby County.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE PUNJAB COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

Sir Corrie Bird, who has recently vecated Command of the Punjab Frontier Force, also Colonel Thompson head of the Army Veterinary Department, who is proceeding home on eight months' leave, are passengers by the Caledonia, leaving Bombay on the 22nd instant.

Major Stuargess who has been officiating for Colonel Hill as Assistant Adjutant-General, Musketry, at Army Head Quarters, leaves Simla on the 17th temporarily to resume his appointment in the Punjab Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel W.H. Thornhill, I.M.S.; Major W. Ozzard and Colonel A. T. S. Rind, Staff Corps; all retire from the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson from 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, officiates as Commandant, 2nd Battalion, same regiment, vice Colonel Sage, on leave.

Major Faithful from 33rd Punjab Infantry is appointed Commandant of the 31st Punjab Infantry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, who becomes Commandant of the 25th Sikhs, vice Colonel Sawyer, vacated.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

There were twelve new cases and thirteen deaths from plague on Friday, and nine suspected cases and eight deaths, bringing the totals to date from 14th April 1898 to 1,075 attacks and 937 deaths.

Ward No. 5 returns the highest figures, there being four fresh seizures, all of which have proved fatal.

ILLNESS OF SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN.

Sir Francis Maclean, who as Vice-Chancellor was to have presided at the annual meeting of the Calcutta University Senate, yesterday, was unable to attend, being confined to bed with an attack of fever.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 14.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, left here, this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Parramatta, arrived here, yesterday afternoon, from Bombay.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, left Hongkong on the afternoon of the 15th inst. en route to Bombay.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 15th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggur 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 9-16
2 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Spanish Loan	115 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	87
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE POONA MURDERS.

SINGULAR REQUEST OF THE MURDERERS.

POONA, APRIL 16.

Wasudeo and Balkrishna, in their memorial to Government, have prayed that if Government decide to hang them, would they be pleased to fix the same date as Damodher, who was hanged on the 18th April.

Ranade's father has also memorialised Government on behalf of his son.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM TO BE DISCONTINUED.

There were 19 cases and 13 deaths recorded in the city, yesterday, and 8 cases and 5 deaths to-day. The total mortality was 17.

From 1st May, the surveillance system, and all kinds of plague passes for coming into and going from the city will be discontinued.

THE WEATHER.

For the last few days the weather in Poona was warm. Late last night a sharp shower of rain fell, and again this evening.

THE JUNAGADH FESTIVITIES.

SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION OF THE GRAND TAMASHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, APRIL 16.

The Shahzada's marriage was celebrated, this morning, at three o'clock, with great pomp and splendour. A procession, extending over two miles, started from Naib Diwan Purshotamrai's house, Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent, and other guests accompanying it to the bride's place. All was joy and revelry yesterday, and everything passed off most successfully. Excellent arrangements were made for the preservation of order. Last night, there was a State banquet, followed by a grand display of fireworks. The illuminations throughout the city were most brilliant; the palaces were ablaze with lights of multifarious colours, and the scene resembled a fairyland.

Colonel Hunter left for Rajkote this morning. The Thakore of Gondal, Sirdar Behechardass Veharidas, Purshotamrai Zala, Mansukhram Surajram, Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jamshedji, Gulabrai Laldas, the Judicial Officer, Chhaganlal Pandya, Manager, Dewan's Office, and others were present at the station to see the Political Agent off, the usual salute being fired to announce the departure.

Every day about fifteen thousand persons are fed at the expense of the Minor Nawab of Radhanpore and brother of the bride, who is handsome and educated, while about twenty thousand people are daily fed by the Nawab of Junagadh.

Telegrams and messages from various parts of India pour in every day, among them being one from the Maharaja of Mysore. The Maharaja Gaekwar has also sent in a dress of honour. Valuable presents of jewellery and poshakh, which are pleasant to look at, are being received from almost all Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai and Mr. Adamji Peerbhai of Bombay have also sent valuable wedding gifts.

The guests leave here to-morrow after enjoying the traditional princely hospitality of the Nawab of Junagadh. Vazier Bnaudinbhai and Naib Diwan Purshotamrai, who were the heart and soul of every movement, deserve great credit for the successful termination of the grand tamasha, the like of which was never witnessed before in Junagadh.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT FRERE BUNDER.

DESTRUCTION OF HAY-STACKS.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 1,77,000.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a fire of considerable dimensions broke out on that extensive piece of ground at Frere Bunder where some hundreds of hay-stacks are situated. In an incredibly short time eleven full stacks and thirty-six half stacks formed one vast conflagration, which, as the evening approached, lit up the sky with a ruddy glow, attracting crowds of people to the scene.

The fire was first discovered by some employes of the owners of the stacks who were at the time loading their carts with hay. They informed the police ramosee at the gate of the bunder. The latter ran to the nearest police chowkey and telephoned to the Fire Brigade stations. The fire first originated amongst the stacks on the west end of the north wharf, whence flashes of flames were soon seen curling out. A strong north-westerly breeze was blowing at the time, and it carried the flames with considerable rapidity to the southern part of the wharf, where some eighteen stacks had been standing, and all of them were gutted. The fire then travelled to the east wharf across the basin, where fifteen stacks were situated, all of which have been consumed. In response to the telephonic messages, the Municipal steamers from various stations soon repaired to the scene, but by that time the fire had secured a firm hold of the stacks situated on the different wharves. The fire-brigade on their arrival found the conflagration rushing along on all sides with terrific rapidity. The entire area, covering about 16,000 square yards, was one broad blaze of ruddy glow. To save any of the stacks situated on the above wharfs was out of question. The fire brigade men, under Mr. Nichols, worked with undaunted zeal and application to grapple with the conflagration, which was increasing every moment. The engines were set to work and several lines of hose were run up on all sides. But the impossibility of coping with the conflagration, which had assumed such a formidable magnitude, was soon realised by the men of the brigade, and they directed their energy in confining the flames to the scope upon which they had entered. In this effort they were successful, and saved eight stacks situated to the north of the east wharf. If the wind was blowing from the south-west, nothing could have saved the remaining hay-stacks.

At the time of the outbreak there were a number of men on the north-west quay, engaged in loading carts with hay. The flames suddenly flashed out of the neighbouring stacks, and spread with such fearful rapidity that they had just time enough to unyoke their bullocks and to jump for their life into the basin, the other way being barred by the conflagration. They swam out of the water and landed safely at the other side. Some of their animals were burnt to death, but the others, like their masters, jumped into the basin. The unfortunate animals, however, could not find their way out of the basin, until they were hauled by their owners with the assistance of the police. A native craft (prow) laden with hay was lying in the basin. The tindal-in-charge, with creditable foresight, immediately discharged the dangerous cargo into the basin and ran out of the reach of the flames. Immediately after the hay thrown out into the basin caught fire and was ablaze.

Throughout the afternoon a large crowd of sightseers assembled around the area in flames. The crowd was most orderly, and where help was wanted, it was readily given. The burnt stacks appeared like small hills of fires, extending along the whole length of the bunder and transversely across, it was a magnificent sight.

The property destroyed by the fire belonged to fifty-seven persons, mostly Mahomedans and Hindus. The damage done by the fire was estimated at Rs. 1,77,000. The original of the outbreak has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of some of the retail dealers who make their purchases at the bunder. When we went to the press the fire was still burning. It will take some days to extinguish it entirely. The hay destroyed was not insured and the loss has to be borne by the owners. The destruction will affect the price of hay in the market.

Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police were early on the scene. Acting Superintendent Stanford and Inspector Barnett of the section attended almost immediately after the outbreak with a large contingent of European police officers to keep the crowd away from the fire.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 31ST MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, with English mails of the 31st March, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Saturday morning. On the 11th instant, the Caledonia sighted an Arab dhow, bound for Muscat, flying distress signals. The mail steamer bore down to her, and on nearing the dhow the occupants informed the captain that they were short of water, having lost their way. Captain Gordon at once ordered the necessary supply of water to be given them together with some rice and biscuits, and the Chief Officer having shown what course the tindal should take to get to Muscat, the Caledonia resumed her voyage. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Branson, Lt J	Memiedzhagen, Lt R
Campbell, Lt A	Morris, Mrs
Cantly, Lt C H	Milward, Lt C
Gordon, Mr and Mrs	Ridgway Lt R
Hunter, Lt C F	Riddell, Lt J R
Lely, Lt R L F	Richardson, Mr G
Mathwall, Major H	Weatherby, Lt J
McMann, Capt J	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cahusac, Maj, Mrs and child	Lloyd, Lieut J
Crasier, Lt J	Meyer, Mr J L
Cook, Lt H F	Murphy, Mr
Crosbie, Maj	Pennington, Capt and Mrs
Du Gray, Lt Col and child	Pallthorpe, Miss
Denman, Mr	Ricketts, Lt
Dagg, Mr S H	Ricketts, Mrs
Ewing, Mr	Rickett, Capt
Fiaschen, Col C	Richey, Mr
Gilmour, Mr	Thorn, Miss
Galbraith, Major Genl Sir W	Tupper, Mr J
Heap, Mr	Tupper, Mr G N
Hinchcliffe, Mr T	Vaughan, Maj
Jacob, Capt Lo	Ware, Major Genl
Lee, Mr A H	Willes, Maj G

FROM PORT SAID.—Mead, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Branker, Dr	Colgate, Mr R

FROM ISMAILIA.

Archibald, Mr E	Pillado, Mr

FROM SUEZ.—Armfield, Mr and Mrs F

FROM ADEN.

Boyer, Mr G	Jenkins, Mrs and child

THE S. S. CALEDONIA.

NO CASES OF PLAGUE ON BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appears to be some rumour afloat that the Caledonia, which arrived this morning with the English mails, has had an outbreak of plague among the native crew on board, and I shall be obliged if you will allow me to contradict this impression through your columns.

The facts are these:—When the crew were being examined by the Port Health Officer prior to leaving Bombay for Aden, on 1st April, a Goanese servant was found to have an enlarged gland, or bubo. He was otherwise apparently quite healthy, and free from fever; and not being considered a suspicious case, the man was allowed to proceed, a note of the fact being made in the ship's log book. The day after the "Caledonia" arrived at Aden, this man developed a high temperature, and in accordance with a standing rule of this company, ever since the first outbreak of plague, that no native whose temperature is above normal should be allowed to remain on board, he was at once landed into hospital at that port for treatment.

On the voyage back from Aden to Bombay, two other native members of the crew developed slight symptoms, which the ship's Surgeon regarded as suspicious, and the men were therefore isolated as a matter of precaution. On entering the harbour this morning, the usual signal was hoisted for the attendance of the Health Officer, as the ship's Surgeon wished for his opinion before the men were allowed to land. On his arrival the men were carefully examined, and authoritatively pronounced not to be suffering from plague.

As the Caledonia is to sail on Saturday next for England, and a rumour of this nature may cause considerable uneasiness among intending passengers, when there is no reason whatever for alarm, I trust you will kindly give publicity to this matter.—Yours, &c.,

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

April 15.

EXHIBITION AT THE SCHOOL OF ART

AN exhibition of the prize drawings and other works of the students of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art was held in the institution on Saturday afternoon under the guidance of Mr. James Wallace, C.E., the acting Superintendent. It was held in the painting studio and the adjoining class rooms. It comprised the prize and other drawings from the recent examinations at the beginning of this month, and some of the paintings exhibited in the Art Society's Exhibition in the Town Hall. The Art Museum was thrown open for the occasion; while the show room, containing articles in silver-work enamelling on silver and copper, in carpet-weaving in wood carving, copper and brass work, iron work, and art pottery, formed an object of attraction to the visitors, among whom were many European and Parsee ladies and gentleman. The Mistress and boys of the Reay Art Workshops were made to work at their various occpations during the hours of the exhibition, and the visitors were very much pleased with the different kinds of work turned out at the workshops. The arrangements were admirably made by the acting Superintendent, assisted by Mr. Ganpat Kedari, Mr. T. V. Risbood, and others of his staff. Mr. Wallace deserves the thanks of the public for giving them an opportunity for seeing the excellent work done at the School of Art. Among those to whom prizes were awarded at the annual examinations were Mr. P. C. Bhur for the best sheet of free hand drawing from copies; Mr. F. X. Britto for model and object drawing; the same for practical geometry of not less than six problems; Mr. A. H. Mehta for perspective diagram; Mr. R. S. Murkute for orthographic projection; Mr. E. P. Artist for drawing from the round (ornament) in outline; Mr. B. K. Mhatre for drawing from natural foliage; Mr. G. C. Pandit for the best study of ornament in monochrome in water or oil colours; Mr. V. N. Mestry for the best study of foliage or still life from natured in oil or water colour; Mr. G. H. Bhide for the best study from the antique. Mr. Samuel Rahamin for the best study or set of studies from the life; the same for the best coloured design for surface decoration; Mr. Anandrao Moroba for the best model from the life; Mr. G. C. Pandit for the best set of architectural drawnings from copies: Mr. V. N. Mestry. 1st Waddington prize for the best painted design for a carpete Miss C. D. Quadros, second Waddington prize for the same. Mr. Samuel Rahamin for the best work or set of works executed during the year; the same, the Griffith's prize for the best original work done during the year, out of class, by a student of the School of Art; and the same, the Mayo medal for being the most successful student in the painting class.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cp.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
			H M S	H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 27 11	1 27 11
Chita	2	Mr E Conner	5 30 32	1 28 32
Kismet	7	Mr W P Symonds	5 31 21	1 24 21
Melody	7	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 34 13	1 31 13
Mannikin	15	Officers, R A	5 48 41	1 33 43

Course No. 5, reversed—1st prize won by Kismet and 2nd prize won by Turquoise.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival.
		H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 34 13
Coralie	Mr E H Byrne	5 37 28
Midget	Officers, R A	5 38 47
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 39 14
Maud	Mr G T W Oliver	5 41 48

Course No. 13, 3 times round—1st prize won by Tomtit and 2nd prize won by Coralie.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT SANDERS, East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Ranikhet, vice Captain Rane, transferred to Cawnpore.

The Commander-in-Chief has received a donation of £200 from the committee of the Soldiers and Sailors Family Association, in aid of the North-West Frontier fund for the benefit of the families of soldiers who lost their lives during the late frontier campaign.

THE Princess of Wales and her daughters Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark arrived at Civita Vecchia on board the royal yacht Osborne on Monday evening, March 27. They arrived in Rome next morning, and were received at the station by Lord Currie and the staff of the British Embassy. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Galleries of the Vatican, and took luncheon and dinner at the Grand Hotel, where the Princess of Wales received Signor Corrodi, the artist. The royal party left again in the evening for Civita Vecchia.

MR. J. L. SYMONS' RACES.

A RIDER THROWN AND INJURED.

On Saturday, a point-to-point race meeting was held at Marole, and at the hospitable invitation of Mr. J. L. Symons, who arranged the whole proceedings, a large number of people attended. Special railway accommodation was provided to Andheri, from which place the meet was two miles distant. Many people sent their carriages beforehand, while many others went prepared to ride in whatever the district could provide. All sorts of vehicular curiosities, drawn by still more remarkable ponies, awaited the arrival of the train, and the journey by road to Marole Church was a kind of mild resemblance to the trip to Epsom on Derby Day. Three races were down for decision, and the course, about three miles in extent, was over a difficult and dangerous country. Cypress added another to his list of victories by winning the Powai Cup, for which he was nominated by Mrs. Fleet. After the start, Nightmare, Cypress, and Forrester were in the van when the horses disappeared over the hill, and this order was maintained until a short distance from home, when Nightmare slipped and came down. This enabled Cypress to win, with Forrester second, and Nightmare, who was remounted, third. Time: 9 min. 17 secs. Nine animals were started for the Marole Cup, and Mr. Symington on Macbeth repeated the victory he gained at the Jackal Club meeting. He won with ease; the horse pulled up without showing any signs of exertion. Miss Barton nominated the winner, who accomplished the journey in 8 min. 27 secs. In this race Mr. Laresche on Klondyke came to grief at a hole, and he was seen by Mr. Fischer, on Atlas Moth, to be lying under his horse. The latter was pulled up and Mr. Fischer went to his assistance, when it was found he had broken his collar bone. The last event was the Vehar Cup, which was won by Mr. Rome's Mischief, ridden by Mr. Corbett. Mr. Townsend's Shamshad, Mr. Webster up, came up well at the finish and just defeated Centipede for second place. The winner, who was nominated by Miss H. Dyer, performed the journey in 9 min. 3 secs. The starter was Mr. Remington, and the judge was Mr. Darcy Lindsay. After the company had been photographed, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Gilbert. Cheers were given for her at the close, and further cheers accorded to Mr. Symons for his kindness and hospitality. The following were the races:—

The Powai Cup.—A Point-to-point Race for Arab and C. B. ponies, 14 hands and under, about 3 miles. 14st. and over. Winner of any Point-to-point Race, this or last season, 7lbs. extra. 13-2½ and under allowed 7lbs. Turf Club and I. P. A. certificates accepted. Prize, a Cup, also a prize for the lady who nominates the winner.

Mr Courage's Cypress 11st 7lbs	Owner 1
Mr Symons' Forrester 11st 7lbs	Owner 2
Mr Brook's Nigotrro 11st 7lbs	Mr Corbett 3
Mr Moen's Reporter 10st 7lbs	Mr Webster 0
Mr Berges' Tom Thumb 10st 7lbs	Owner 0
Mr Boulton's Sanam 11st	Mr Lord 0
Mr D Graham's Seagull 11st	Owner 0

The Marole Cup.—A Point-to-point Race for horses. About 3 miles. English and Walers 12st. 7lbs. and over. Arabs and C. B.'s 10st. 7lbs. and over. Winner of any Point-to-point Race, this or last season 7lbs. extra. Prize, a Cup, also a prize for the lady who nominates the winner.

Mr Symington's Macbeth 13st	Owner 1
Mr Scott Elliot's Scout	Mr D Graham 2
Mr Boulton's Oskleaf 12st 7lbs	Owner 3
Mr Hampson's Telegram 12st 7lbs	Mr Brooks 0
Mr C S Townsend's Osman 11st	Mr Courage 0
Mr Fischer's Atlas Moth 12st 7lbs	Owner 0
Mr Larsche's Klondyke 13st	Owner 0
Mr Theasiger's Patrol 10st 7lbs	Owner 0
Mr McCausland's Captain Cook 12st 7lbs	Owner 0

The Vehar Cup.—A Point-to-point Race for ponies 14 hands and under. About 3 miles. English and Walers 12st. and over. Arabs and C.-B.'s 11st. and over. Winner of any Point-to-point Race, this or last season, 7lbs. extra. 13-2½ and under allowed 7lbs. Turf Club and I. P. A. certificates accepted. Prize, a Cup, also a prize for the lady who nominates the winner.

Mr Rome's Mischief 12st	Mr Corbett 1
Mr Townsend's Shamshad 11st	Mr Webster 2
Mr Remington's Centipede 12st	Mr D Graham 3
Mr Courage's Sister Mary 10st 7lbs	Owner 0
Mr Laing's Fidgets	Mr Brooks 0
Mr Laing's Billy	Owner 0
Mr McCausland's Lady Lily 12st	Owner 0

SEQUEL TO THE ALLEGED BLACKMAILING CASE.

A CLAIM FOR RS. 1,12,000.

MR. MERWANJI KAIKHUSRO ALPAIWALLA, of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Mutilal, solicitors, has filed the following plaint in the High Court on behalf of his client Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling:—

Plaintiff says he is a share and Government note broker, and had been for many years, prior to the month of May, 1898, the owner of shares in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited. The defendant, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, carries on business under the name of J. N. Petit and Co. as the agents of the said Company. The affairs and management of the company had, for several years prior to 1898, caused great dissatisfaction to the plaintiff and other shareholders in the company, and the plaintiff, having taken an active part in objecting to and finding fault with the management of the defendant, had become obnoxious to the defendant, and the latter was anxious to put a stop to the agitation of the plaintiff by any means. On the 20th of May 1898, the defendant, having reason to believe that the plaintiff contemplated taking active steps to make him personally liable for certain losses which had been incurred by the company, and with a view to prevent any proceedings being taken by the plaintiff in that behalf, laid an information against him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, falsely charging the plaintiff along with certain other persons with diverse offences under the Indian Penal Code. The defendant on the same day applied to the magistrate for and obtained a warrant of arrest against the plaintiff and caused him to be arrested thereunder. Shortly after the arrest of the plaintiff an application was made to the magistrate for his release on bail, but the same was opposed by the defendant, and in consequence of such opposition the application was refused, and the plaintiff was confined in a police cell during the whole of the following night and was not released until about 1 p.m. on the next day, when a further application was made to the magistrate on his behalf. The defendant subsequently prosecuted the plaintiff on the said charges in the magistrate's court and himself gave evidence thereon, and produced other witnesses to give evidence in support thereof, and on the 26th of August, 1898, the plaintiff was committed to take his trial upon the said charges at the then ensuing Criminal Sessions. On the 29th of October, 1898, the plaintiff was put up for trial upon the said charges at the Criminal Sessions; but the defendant then declined to adduce any evidence against the plaintiff; and the plaintiff was duly acquitted thereof. The plaintiff says that the defendant laid the information and prosecuted the plaintiff upon the said charges maliciously and knowing the same to be false, and having no reasonable or probable cause for so doing. By reason of the premises the plaintiff suffered pain of mind and body and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit and incurred great expense in and about his defence, and in obtaining his acquittal there under; and the plaintiff accordingly claimed from the defendant by way of damages in respect thereof the sum of Rs. 1,12,000. The plaintiff, by his solicitor's letter of the 23rd of November 1898, demanded payment from the defendant of the said moneys, but the defendant repudiated all liability. The plaintiff, therefore, prays judgment against the defendant for the said sum of Rs. 1,12,000, with interest thereon from the date of the filing of this suit, and costs. The learned judge accepted the plaint as a plaint in a long cause.

THE Cork correspondent of the Times writes:—One example will serve to illustrate the spirit in which the first local Government elections in rural Ireland are being fought out. In South Cork the Healyite, Mr. Edward Barry, M.P., who is a candidate for a county councillorship, has for some weeks been engaged in an angry controversy with his Dillonite parish priest, Father O'Leary, who is supporting the opposition candidate. It was alleged that Father O'Leary was a place-hunter and had crawled to Dublin Castle to get a sub-commissionership under the Land Acts for a friend. The friend turns out to be Mr. Barry himself, who admits that he was a candidate for the position, and that Father O'Leary promised to use his influence to secure it for him. The patronage was, however, otherwise disposed of, and now Father O'Leary declares that he only gave Mr. Barry a simple letter of recommendation. In reply Mr. Barry has described Father O'Leary's letter as "a palpable jumble of frothy absurdity" and his story as "a mendacious version" of something that did take place.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 31.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.—ITALIAN IRRITATION.

THE mature opinion of Europe generally with reference to Lord Salisbury's agreement with M. Delcasse as to our respective spheres of influence in Northern Africa has undergone no appreciable change; but in Italy the marked reserve with which the Convention was at first received is giving way to a display of irritation which almost threatens the existence of the present Cabinet in Rome. The reason for the bitterness to which the Anglo-French settlement has given rise in Italy is not far to seek. The partition arranged by the French and English Foreign Ministers destroys, as the Italians think, all the hopes they have so long indulged with reference to Tripoli. The Rome correspondent of the *Times*, who will not be accused of exaggeration or of trying to make mischief, has been at some pains to ascertain the prevailing sentiments in official political and diplomatic circles, and he is bound to state that the intensity of the feeling on the subject can hardly be overrated. So he wrote yesterday; to-day he tells us that the tone of the Italian press is gradually becoming more tranquil, though it is clear from what he says of the outwardly improved situation, that there is no actual diminution of the hostility everywhere felt in King Humbert's dominions to what is apparently regarded as a national humiliation. Diplomatists other than those who might profit by the deflection of the Anglophil current into other channels, are said to be troubled at the prospect of a revulsion of Italian feeling against England. A strict adherence to the moral obligation assumed by Great Britain towards Italy in respect to Sammun may, they trust, neutralize the effect of the disillusion on the subject of Africa. Otherwise, they fear lest the consequences of this "severe disappointment" may not only prove fatal to the Pelloux Ministry, but open the way for a great change in Italian foreign policy. Indeed, even before the dissatisfaction in Italy reached its present acute stage there was a talk of a possible Rudini-Luzzatti-Zanardelli coalition, one of whose aims would be to break off from England and to form what is called a working political *entente* with Russia and France. Already we hear of negotiations between Italy, Turkey, and possibly some other Powers, concerning the advisability of joining in any reserves which the Porte may formulate in the sense of the despatch addressed in 189[illegible] by Said Pasha to the French and English Governments on the subject of the "Hinterland" of Tripoli. In that despatch reference was made to the exchange of notes by which France and England on August 5, 189[illegible], undertook scrupulously to respect the rights of the Sultan over the territory lying to the south of Tripoli. On the basis of the doctrine of "Hinterland" the Turkish Foreign Minister defined as the Ottoman sphere of influence the zone comprised within a line which, passing west of Ghadames, descended towards the frontier of the Cameroons to Bornu, and thence, following the watershed between the Congo and Lake Chad, passed eastward to the south of Bagirmi, Wadai, Kanem, Borku, and northwards to the east of Tibesti, leaving in the possession of Turkey the great caravan route between Murzuk, Yat, Kawar, and Kuka. To-day we learn that the Porte has despatched Notes to the Ottoman Embassies in London and Paris protesting against the exclusion of the Tripolitan "Hinterland" in the agreement. Here in England the Italian effervescence causes some surprise mingled with regret at what is regarded as an unworthy distrust of this country. The "Times" maintains that nothing has been given up which our Italian allies have a claim to call upon us to enforce, adding that in case of the disintegration of Turkey, Italy has a moral claim—her own statesmen do not at present put it higher—to be placed in possession of the territory that lies between Tunis and Egypt. The leading journal suspects and doubtless suspects rightly, that the recent contretemps in the Far East has not a little to do with Italian soreness. On this point the "Times" tells the Italians that there is no likelihood of our not taking care to defend their interests in China as vigorously as if they were her own. Self-interest—to put it on no higher ground—would forbid us to desert Italy in the effort she is making to obtain a footing on the Chinese coast. It remains to be seen whether these assurances have the effect, as it is to be hoped they will, of removing the suspicions of our perhaps too susceptible Italian friends.

PRINCE UKHTOMSKY AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

It is interesting to know what the Anglophobe Prince Ukhtomsky thinks of the Anglo-French settlement. His organ, the "Peterburgskiya Viedomosti," publishes an article on the subject which is clearly not intended merely for home consumption. The result of the negotiations between England and France is described as an "immense victory" for the hated rival, as it awards to her complete political and commercial domination in Africa, where France will henceforward find herself powerless against Great Britain. "As regards Germany," continues the journal, "that Power will only be able to continue picking up the crumbs at the colonial banquet in Africa on condition of subordinating herself even in Europe to British policy. Great Britain had nothing to fear from Germany in Africa, and the construction of the Cape to Cairo Railway line will enable the former Power to exercise an overwhelming influence on the shores of the Mediterranean. The event which has just been brought about is a final blow for the independence of Turkey, and one all the easier for Great Britain to strike, since she will be able to create a diversion in the direction of Arabia, and because in another direction Abyssinia must now enter upon a very painful phase in her history. The "Peterburgskiya Viedomosti" concludes by counselling close union among the States having interests in the Mediterranean if they would avert the danger which now threatens them all.

THE NEW SUGAR DUTIES.

MR. MACLEAN'S CARDIFF SPEECH.

The Liberal leaders have evidently made up their minds not to say anything about the Sugar Duties Act until the question comes up in the House, as it will do shortly—perhaps before this letter reaches Bombay. But Mr. Maclean has no mind to imitate their "leisurely" action. On the evening of this day week, he was at Cardiff attending the annual banquet of the local Chamber of Commerce, and he made the Act just passed by the Supreme Legislative Council the *piece de resistance* of his speech. Indirectly he defended himself from the charge that his attacks on Lord George Hamilton and Lord Curzon of Kedleston have been couched in rather stronger language that the facts seem to justify. With characteristic frankness he pleaded that it was the fault of his temperament that he could not refrain from speaking earnestly when he felt earnestly. He was not aware, he added, that the House of Commons have been reduced to the level of a seminary for young ladies or that anybody who raised his voice above a whisper violated the canons of good taste that prevails in the legislative chamber. He amplified what he said to the *Daily Chronicle* interviewer last week as to the effect of the Press law in silencing Indian public opinion and declared that when in Bombay the other day people, Natives and Europeans, came to him and said, "If this sort of thing is to go on, how are we better off than we should be under a Russian Government?" "He ventured to say to them"—I quote from the report appearing in the *South Wales Daily News*—"that India was not governed by the Viceroy, who was the servant of the Secretary of State, who in turn was the servant of the House of Commons, which was the Supreme power of the Empire, and any man, be he European or Native, who was persecuted for the free expression of his opinion had only to come to the House of Commons and he would get redress.

MR. MACLEAN'S INTERVIEW WITH LORD SALISBURY.

Incidentally he lifted, but only a little way, the veil covering his recent conversation with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office. I mentioned at the time that the interview had taken place. I could not unfortunately say what transpired during the hour or so that Mr. Maclean was closeted with the Prime Minister. I am sorry to say that I was not invited to be present on the occasion. I would have given a great deal to have been there, with permission to repeat to your readers what Mr. Maclean said to Lord Salisbury and what Lord Salisbury said to Mr. Maclean! We must, I fear, be satisfied with the necessarily abridged account that Mr. Maclean gave to the members of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce on the 24th instant. "A few weeks ago he had the honour of a long interview with Lord Salisbury, who encouraged him to express his opinions, not only on Indian affairs, but on the state of political affairs at home, and to set before him views which he thought were consonant with Lord Salisbury's own as to what should be done to ensure the peace of the world and the removal of all traces of animosity amongst rival nations. He (Mr. Maclean) suggested that definite proposals should be laid before the Peace Conference, that we should not go there merely with friendly expressions, that we should have a programme of our own which would remove permanent causes of ill-will, and so enable us to reduce our armaments and bring about an era of peace, conciliation, and prosperity. And when people taunted him with what they were pleased to call his independence in Parliament, he might quote to them, with pride, words which Lord Salisbury himself addressed to him. When he said to Lord Salisbury laughingly, "You know, Lord Salisbury, you are talking to a man who is called a rebel," the Premier replied—"I never said so, Mr. Maclean; I never thought so," and he said it with an earnestness which convinced him of his sincerity. Fortified with this opinion, and believing, as he did, that he still enjoyed the confidence of his constituents, he should go upon his way steadily with a light heart and an easy mind."

MR. MACLEAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Although to the regret of the "Daily News," Mr. Maclean did not defy the Speaker on the eve of the adjournment for the Easter recess and persist in "the exercise of his undoubted right" to make a speech on the new Indian law, he made a few remarks in the course of which he scored rather neatly off Sir Howard Vincent but angered some of the more thoroughgoing of the Ministerialists. The scope of the legislation passed in India had, he said, been very much enlarged by the speech of Lord Curzon in the Legislative Council, when he frankly declared it to be protective, and hoped it would be imitated in other parts of the British Empire. Thereupon Sir Howard Vincent, in that stentorian voice of his, called out hear, hear. "I expected that cheer," said Mr. Maclean. "We know that policy; it comes from Sheffield." As all your readers know, Sir Howard Vicent, since he changed his politics and entered upon political life, has been Conservative member for one of the Sheffield divisions. The immense esteem felt for Sir Howard Vincent by Sir Howard Vincent is not generally shared to the same extent by members in any part of the House, and Mr. Maclean's retort was enjoyed by all. The thing that displeased some hon. gentlemen sitting near Mr. Maclean was his remark that Mr. Balfour with his serried battalions, could no doubt carry a resolution for Protection and remain happy until the next general election undecided him. Both parties are alike in this as in many other respects. For a Ministerialist, whatever party may be in power, to predict that his party will be defeated at the next general election, is treason so vile that there are no means of expiating it, now that the rack and the thumb-

Mr. Justice, shortly to be Sir L. H. Jenkins :—"Mr. Justice Jenkins, Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, in the place of the late Sir Louis Kershaw, is the son of Mr. Richard Jenkins, of Celbronna, Cardiganshire, for which county he is himself a Justice of the Peace. When he was appointed to the Calcutta post in 1896 he was only thirty-eight years old, and one of the youngest men who have ever been made judge. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn as recently as 1888. He and his wife are another illustration of the long and the short of it, for while he is short and stout, his wife was one of the tallest and slenderest women in London. She studied art at Calderson's School in St. John's Wood and was accounted something better than an amateur. In this connection I may mention that those who have seen Mr. W. St. Clair Simmons's portrait of the late Sir Charles Frederick Farran speak very highly of it, and I hope that the numerous friends in London of the lamented ex-Chief Justice of Bombay may have the pleasure of seeing it on the walls of the Academy. The portrait is, I understand, destined for the Bombay High Court.

INDIA AND THE FURTHER EAST.

Sir John Jardine, who is as busy with his pen as with his voice, has two articles in the April reviews. One in the *Asiatic Quarterly* deals with the Indian Civil Service as a model for Cuba and the Philippines. It was suggested by a request of a prominent American citizen to be supplied with a history of the service, showing how it has attained its present state. Sir John describes its beginning in the times of Queen Elizabeth, and follows the changes of the trading and transition periods, culminating in the concurrent endowment of churches to watch over the morality of Indian officers and in the founding of the competitive system. The other article entitled "British North Borneo" appears in the "Contemporary." It seems that the Protected State of British North Borneo which is governed by a chartered company having its office at the old India House in Leadenhall Street, was in 1763 ceded to the East India Company, but never actually occupied until the present company took it in hand. Much information is given about the old factories in Borneo, Java, and Sumatra and the "writers" who traded there, the article concluding with Sir John's estimate of the Borneo Company as a territorial Government and a dividend-paying concern. He seems to think that the colony may become as prosperous as Burma.

AGA KHAN AND HIS ENGLISH FRIENDS.

On Saturday, his Highness Aga Khan, K.C.I.E., gave a brilliant banquet at the reconstructed Claridge's Hotel—now one of the most handsome buildings of the kind in Mayfair—to the Secretary of State for India and a select number of friends. Those present on the occasion included, besides Lord George Hamilton, the Persian Minister and his first Secretary, Sir James Fergusson, M. P., Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir James Blyth, Bart., the Right Hon. Colonel Saunderson, M.P., Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, M.P., Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., Sir William Lee-Warner, Mr. Herbert Birdwood and Mr. Ritchie, Lord George's Private Secretary. Everyone speaks of the party as a great success and all present seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. There were no speeches in any formal sense, but on the Aga Khan proposing the health of the sovereign, Lord George Hamilton rose and pronounced a warmly appreciated eulogium on his Highness, speaking in the most cordial terms of his intelligence, sound common sense, social tact, and manliness. The Aga Khan brings his English visit to a conclusion on Wednesday, when he leaves for the Continent *en route* to Bombay. He does not proceed direct to India but will travel via Zanzibar, where many of his followers reside.

A STORY OF CLUBDOM.

The "Daily Telegraph," in its issue of yesterday, contains the following :—"It has often been asserted that, in addition to its unromantic appearance, one of the disadvantages of a dress suit is that a gentleman attired in it may be mistaken for a waiter. But it may also happen that the latter has a grievance on the same subject. In the vestibule of a certain pretentious club, situated in a side street off Leicester-square, and notorious by reason of the impecuniosity of its frequenters, a smart waiter, attired in the orthodox claw-hammer coat, was found expressing deep emotion and annoyance in vigorous language. Asked by a comrade what had upset him, the irate knight of the napkin remarked, 'Wild? I should think I am—and no wonder! Blessed if a visitor didn't mistake me for one of the members!' I am reminded by the above of a little incident that occurred in a club not a thousand miles from the Bombay Cathedral years ago. The club in question had engaged a new steward, an Englishman, who was formerly butler in the mess of a crack British regiment. When he made his first appearance in the coffee-room, a member remarked that the new steward was a very respectable-looking man. "Very respectable," said the then honorary secretary of the club, a rather cynical military man, "Very respectable! Well, I should say he is the most gentlemanlike looking man in the club." Of course he was not, but the honorary secretary had his little joke. Most of us, who were present, smiled, but there was one member, who, I believe, hailed from north of the Tweed, who did not look pleased, and afterwards, I was told, held forth on the misplaced levity of our satirical honorary secretary!

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lieutenant Mizon, the Marchand of West Africa whose death seems to have occurred whilst he was on his way from Mayotta to enter upon his new appointment as Governor of Jibutil on the French Somali coast; Mr. Birket Foster, the celebrated water-colour artist; Sir John Arthur Fowler, Bart., who only a few months ago succeeded his father, Sir John Fowler the railway engineer; General George Bingham, C.B., Colonel of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment, a very distinguished Indian warrior; General Thomas Thompson, Madras Army, the Rev. John Mackenzie, whose name is well-known in connection with the affairs of South Africa; Mr. Lionel Edward Pyke, Q.C., one of the most promising of the Foreign leaders of the Admiralty Bar and a man with political aspirations; Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, the distinguished shorthand writer, who in the pursuit of his calling made two or three visits to India to report the proceedings of the National Congress; George Bidwell, who was convicted with his brother in 1873 of forging bills for discounting at the Bank of England; Professor Othniel Marsh, the American palæontologist; and Comte de Chandordy, the French diplomatist.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

BOMBAY YARN IN THE CHINA MARKET.
A TRADE MARK CASE.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO. VS. THE DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

His lordship resumed the hearing of the case. The plaintiffs claimed that it might be declared that the defendants' label B on the bundles of yarn complained of is a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label on their bundles of yarn, and that the defendants might be restrained from exporting to China or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any yarn packed in bundles having affixed thereon the defendants' labels or any labels constituting a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label A; and that the defendants might be ordered to deliver up to be cancelled all their said labels. Plaintiffs further asked for damages for an account of profits, and the costs of the suit. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhatshunker and Kanga, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lowndes, in continuing his reply on behalf of the plaintiffs, said the only difficult point in the case was whether the defendants' ticket was likely to be mistaken for that of the plaintiffs. Defendants had called eleven witnesses on the point, only two of whom had any practical knowledge of the tickets, and one of whom materially contradicted the other. Defendants said there were no brokers' lists. Plaintiffs had produced two such lists, leading to the presumption that the defendants had kept back their lists, because they wanted to keep in the dark the sales they had made. The evidence showed that the material point was the two boys and the box; and, the plaintiffs' four witnesses showed that the buyers looked only to the "Hu Weh" ticket. Mr. Lowndes commented upon the evidence, drawing the attention of the court to the parts which supported his clients' case. When the defendants said they had taken their label from an old Chinese picture, they could produce the picture in support of their case, but they did not; and the presumption must be that, if they produced the picture, it would go against them. The learned counsel asked the court to conclude that the central feature of their ticket is the two boys and a box, known as the "Hu Weh"; and if the defendants introduced that feature into their ticket, it was a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' ticket. Defendants said they borrowed it from a Chinese picture, but they failed to produce the picture. His lordship must come to the conclusion that the two tickets resembled each other, and that the defendants' ticket was likely to deceive the purchaser. In the Standard Mills' ticket, the imitation of the central feature was similar and the Standard Mills very properly gave up the ticket. That evidence stood absolutely uncontradicted; and its value remained undiminished. It was an impossible theory of the defendants that they happened to choose by chance a ticket like the plaintiffs'. It was an extraordinary coincidence one that was incredible. They had the word of Mr. Nathan, a gentleman, whose word carried much weight in these courts, that the one was like the other, and therefore the illiterate Chinese buyer was likely to be deceived.

Being honest traders, the Standard Mills immediately gave up their trade mark which they had registered about the same time as the defendants, and it was inexplicable why the defendants did not follow their example. The design was in such cases selected in China, and it was printed here and sent to China. The learned counsel commented upon the transparently false case sought to be made out by the two men on behalf of the defendants one of whom said that he went to a Chinese shopkeeper in Calbadevi Road and had the design made by him. The defendants could not produce the original picture; they could not produce the design made out by the Chinaman, and they could not produce the pencil sketch. The plaintiffs' case was supported by the two buyers' lists, in which reference was made to the "Li Hu Whi" and the "Hu Web," the former representing the Pabaney Mills' ticket, and the latter the plaintiffs' ticket. The Pabaney Mill ticket was distinguishable by having the two boys swimming on a fish, from the plaintiffs', on which there was no fish. Mr. Lowndes said the defendants had made a fair very fair business for a new mill; and that was owing to their imitation of the plaintiffs' ticket. The only other point was that of acquiescence. If the plaintiffs had acquiesced, the learned counsel asked why they had spent thousands of rupees in preventing an imitation of the trade mark. There was no acquiescence here for any portion of the statutory period of six years. The chief ingredient of acquiescence was knowledge; but when the first contract was made in 1890, it was never suggested that the plaintiffs knew anything of the defendants' ticket. The plaintiffs were not members of the Millowners' Association, and it was not likely the Association would inform them of the ticket of the defendants, who were their members. Besides, the tickets were affixed to the packages inside the gunny wrappers, and the plaintiffs had no chance of seeing the tickets. The contracts were for forward delivery; and there was no evidence to show that the Sassoons knew what tickets were going to be put. In no view of the case could that be called acquiescence and the learned counsel asked the court to put the point of acquiescence out of consideration altogether. If his lordship found the question of an injunction in plaintiffs' favour, Mr. Lowndes said he would not ask for an account. He did not care if the court gave him five rupees damages: an injunction was the only thing he wanted.

Mr. Lowndes here finished his remarks; and his lordship took time to consider his decision.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

DISPUTED SUCCESSION TO A TALUKDARI ESTATE.

GAGUBHA (ORIGINAL DEFENDANT) *vs.* JUVANSINGJI (ORIGINAL PLAINTIFF).

This was an application for a review of judgment passed on 6th February, 1898, by the late Sir Charles Farren and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, confirming the decree of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmeda bad, who decided that Juvansingji, who is the original plaintiff, was the legitimate son of one Bhai Saheb by his first wife named Balubs, and as such entitled to succeed to the Gangad estate in the Ahmedabad district. Mr. Scott and Mr. F. Pestanji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Shah pleader, represented the applicant and original defendant Gagubha. The review petition was based mainly on the ground that the Talukdari Settlement Officer, who had undertaken to ensure the proper conduct of the appeal, had failed to do so, and that all the important points in the case were not brought to the notice of their Lordships in appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge. Consequently, there was an incomplete hearing of the appeal which had resulted in a substantial failure of justice.

Mr. Justice Candy, in ordering notice to be issued to the parties to show cause why the petition for review should not be heard, delivered the following judgment:—Two questions arise, first,—Has "sufficient cause" been shown for the application not being made in time; and, second,—If I admit the application, is there "sufficient reason" for issuing notice to the other side to show cause against the application for review? The facts alleged in the applicant's affidavit are that he and his minor brother Fulbha were defendants in the original suit. The estate in dispute is still in the custody of the Collector who manages it through the Talukdari Settlement Officer. Applicant attained his majority shortly before the Court of first instance delivered judgment. He was, therefore, brought on the record as a major; but his estate continued to be managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer. He was thus unable to procure funds to file an appeal in his individual capacity against the decision of the Sub-Judge, and he was pursuaded not to do so by the Talukdari Settlement Officer who induced him to join in retaining the Government Pleader to appear on behalf of himself (applicant) and his minor brother Fulbha, and promised that the services of the Advocate-General also would be utilised. When applicant wrote in November, 1897, to the Talukdari Settlement Officer for information about the appeal, he was told that the needful had been done, and that there was no necessity for him to incur any expenses. The appeal came on for hearing before Sir Charles Farran and myself on 26th January, 1898. The Government Pleader alone appeared for applicant and his minor brother Fulbha. According to my notes and my recollection the arguments of the learned Government Pleader were solely based on the appreciation of the oral evidence. Much of the evidence was read to us. We felt the case to be one not without difficulty, but also one in which we could not weigh the evidence better than had been done by the learned Sub-Judge. The applicant now urges that the Government Pleader was most insufficiently instructed, and that for the ends of justice several points should have been brought to our notice quite apart from the mere reading of the oral depositions. The applicant does not shrink from charging the Talukdari Settlement Officer, who was in charge of his estate, with deliberate negligence. I understand him to assert that the Talukdari Settlement Officer was in charge of the Gangad estate, and thus represented the plaintiff in this suit. He was also in charge of the estate of the plaintiff's opponents the applicant and his minor brother Fulbha, and in that contradictory position he failed to do his best for applicant and Fulbha. He requested to let one Hirachund Velji, who had been specially engaged by a former Talukdari Settlement Officer, Mr. Quin, and who intimately knew all the details of the case, be sent to Bombay to instruct the Government Pleader. These are very grave charges and if there is any foundation for them I cannot shrink from the unpleasant duty of taking any step that may be necessary to ensure substantial justice being done between the parties to this important litigation. It is further asserted in the applicant's affidavit that when he wrote in April, 1898, to the Talukdari Settlement Officer to obtain a copy of the judgment of the High Court, his communication remained unanswered. Similarly his communications to the Government Pleader in Bombay remained unanswered, when eventually he did find out accurately the result of the hearing of the appeal in the High Court. The illness and death of his wife and daughter and the lack of funds owing to the Talukdari Settlement Officer being in charge of his estate prevented him from making his application for review at an earlier date. After careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that these allegations do *prima facie* afford "special circumstances" such as would not only justify, but render it imperative for me to issue a notice to the other side. The best way in which this can be done will be for me to excuse the delay and issue notice to the parties to show cause why the petition for review should not be heard. It will then be open to the parties to contend when the case comes on again before me that the delay was excused *ex parte* on insufficient grounds, or if necessary further that there is no sufficient reason for granting a review. I direct that three copies of the printed application now put up on behalf of applicant be furnished to the Government Pleader, who should be requested to send one copy with a copy of this order to the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam so that that officer may meet the charges of negligence made against him. Delay excused.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th April, 1899.

1. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-quarters at once for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CEYLON.

In the House of Lords on Friday, March 24, Lord Stanley of Alderley called the attention of the House to what he described as the inefficient action of the magistrates and police in Ceylon in the cases of the deaths of Mr. Tewson and Mr. Talwattee, the oppression and extortion taking place there under the Waste Lands Ordinance, and to the persecution of Mr. Le Mesurier, and moved for papers.

The Earl of Selborne, in replying, said he should confine himself to the matter which concerned the Colonial Office. The subject raised by the noble lord had excited public attention, both in the other House of Parliament and in the Press. Mr. Tewson was an Englishman, and Mr. Talwattee a native of Ceylon, and both met their deaths by a fracture of the skull. The Colonial Office did not hear of Mr. Tewson's death until an article appeared in the *Morning Post* in February last, which was a carefully and skilfully drawn statement of the case. Mr. Chamberlain, without delay, called on the Government of Ceylon for a report on the case. This report had not yet been received, and therefore he was not in a position to make any statement about it. In the case of Mr. Talwattee, Europeans were accused of having caused his death. With regard to Mr. Tewson, an accusation had been made against the Government of Ceylon. The Governor of Ceylon had himself ordered a further inquiry, and the Colonial Office was still waiting for a final report from him. Therefore he was not in a position, in this case either, to give any immediate information to the House. But he protested against the noble lord's insinuation that the Governor would only move because compelled to do so by the pressure of public opinion, He had acted with his usual circumspection and sense of responsibility. With regard to the alleged oppression and extortion under the Waste Land Ordinance, the accusation against the Government of Ceylon was that an enormous number of acres of forest, jungle, and waste lands were presumably in the possession of private individuals, and not of Crown. This was entirely traversed by the Government of Ceylon, and the Colonial Office supported the Government of Ceylon in that contention. The presumption was that land of that character belonged to the Crown—i.e., the taxpayers of Ceylon—and, private claimants had to prove their title. This had been so ever since the days when Ceylon belonged to the Dutch, and recent ordinances on the subject had been passed to make the procedure as to the transfer of land cheap and effective. Mr. Le Mesurier sought, in the case of "chenas" land, to reverse the policy he had referred to. An amending ordinance was now under consideration, and the Government of Ceylon informed him that it practically met with no opposition in the colony, except from Mr. Le Mesurier himself. These ordinances could not have been subjected to the Colonial Office and the Governor of Ceylon. The amending ordinance was prepared, not on the initiative of the Governor, but on the direct instructions of the Secretary of State, and therefore, if it was ill-timed or ill-conceived, the first responsibility rested with her Majesty's Government, Clause 7 of this amending ordinance made valid certain notices of proceedings which the High Court had pronounced to be invalid. The notices, however, had been served, and the recipients had appeared and taken part in the proceedings, and in the great majority of cases amicable arrangements were come to, and it would have been a great waste of public time and money if those notices had not been made valid. The Governor stated that from statistics furnished by Government agents 149 lots of land had been dealt with, 107 of those claims had been amicably settled, and forty-two referred to the Court. Of those forty-two no less than twenty-eight were claims on the part of Mr. Le Mesurier himself. One of the district officers stated that Mr. Le Mesurier had been buying up thousands of acres of forest lands for a rupee an acre and even for much less. In fact, he was a land speculator. His *modus operandi* as stated by the Governor was to select a piece of unoccupied land with plumbago in it, to find a villager and induce him to grant the land by deed to himself, and then to enter into possession and remove the plumbago while the question of title was being investigated. The Governor had been obliged to give orders that Crown lands occupied in that way should be reoccupied by the local headman. In stopping Mr. Le Mesurier's claims the Governor was merely following out his public duty, and the use of the police was necessary to prevent a breach of the peace and protect public property. Mr. Le Mesurier had accused high officials of arbitrary, unjust, and even violent action towards himself and his servants. The Secretary of State had called for a report on the subject, but it had not yet been received. As to the so-called persecution of Mr. Le Mesurier, in 1895 he publicly announced that he had become a Mahomedan and intended to marry a second wife, having already a wife and children in the colony. The Secretary of State directed that if he did so he should be dismissed. Mr. Chamberlain, however, did not forget that he had a good record of useful service, and said he would entertain any application for consideration Mr. Le Mesurier might make. The latter refused the offer of a compassionate allowance, and demanded reinstatement or a pension, and urged on the Secretary of State the punishment that would be inflicted on his first wife and children if he were dismissed. Here was a man who had tried to divorce his first wife, thereby inflicting great wrong on his children, and who, having married a Mahomedan, accused the Government of having inflicted punishment on his first wife and children. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) A question had been raised as to the legality of his dismissal, and that was now a settled matter, the Privy Council having held, on an appeal to them, that he held office only during the Queen's pleasure. It would, he thought, be the unanimous opinion of the House that the Secretary of State could not have done otherwise than advise her Majesty that Mr. Le Mesurier could not any longer remain her servant. As to the attacks that had been made on the Governor, the Secretary of State had every confidence in his integrity, ability, and power to govern the colony with the government of which he was entrusted. He could only express his regret that the noble lord should have thought fit in bringing forward this motion to imply censure on the Governor, who had done so much to earn the gratitude of his Sovereign and his country. (Hear, hear.)

After a few remarks from Lord Stanley of Alderley, the motion was negatived.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LASCARS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, March 24, Colonel Denny asked the Secretary of State for India whether the question of sufficiency of accommodation for lascars was fully considered by the Indian Government lately; whether a clause to assimilate the Indian to the British law in this particular was abandoned after careful consideration of a petition by the lascars themselves, who declared themselves fully satisfied with the existing arrangements; and whether it was shown on that occasion that the present allowance of space was ample for the health and comfort of the lascars.

Lord G. Hamilton: The answers to all three clauses of my hon. friend's question are in the affirmative, but I should add that the Select Committee, on whose recommendation the proposal to increase the space for native crews was abandoned, based to some extent their recomendation on the fact that they thought such an alteration of the law would be out of place in a Consolidation Bill.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL LE MARCHANT.

Sir F. Dixon Hartland: I wish to ask the noble lord whether he has received any further account than that mentioned in the papers of the lamentable murder of Colonel Le Marchant in the Khyber Pass?

Lord G. Hamilton: No, sir, I have no further information beyond this that the report is corroborated and that the murderer has been arrested.

COMPENSATION TO OFFICERS FOR COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

On Monday, March 27, Major Rasch asked the Under-Secretary of State for War: Why the promises and conditions given in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for War, on June 24, 1881, have not been carried out in their integrity in respect of the compensation to be awarded those officers whose careers he decided to cut short by four years, and whom he designated as officers now in the rank of colonel who have elected to remain in the Army because of the prospect of reaching the list of generals, &c., the value of whose present prospects were to be safely guarded, and the mitigation of the severity of whose compulsory retirement had formed one of the main objects of his arrangements in bringing out the Royal Warrant of 1881; and why, in the case of those officers who were holding appointments in India at the time of their compulsory retirement, the compensation awarded them for loss of appointment, as laid down in the Royal Warrant, has not been calculated according to the pay and staff salary of such appointments defined by the India Office and the Indian Army Regulations under which they were serving.

Mr. Powell-Williams, who replied, said: The promises referred to in the first paragraph have been carried out. As regards the second paragraph, the compensation was calculated upon that portion of the officers' emoluments which represented their Indian pay, exclusive of allowances in respect of which they were not entitled to compensation.

INDIAN SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Mr. Flynn asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been drawn to the statement of M. Hezedues, Minister of Commerce in the Hungarian Chamber, on the 22nd inst., respecting the action of the Indian Legislative Council in imposing countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar; also to the statement of M. Hezedues that the action of the Indian Government contravened the most favoured-nation treaty between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, and, if so, would the Foreign Office undertake to represent this view to the Indian Legislative Council.

Mr. Brodrick: These statements have not yet been brought to my attention, but all the circumstances were fully weighed before the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar was decided upon by the Indian Legislative Council.

Mr. Flynn asked whether it was not a fact, as stated in the Hungarian Chamber, that, according to treaty with Great Britain, no colony was entitled to impose higher duties on Austro-Hungarian goods than on the goods of any other country.

No answer was returned.

Mr. Lawrence: I wish to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to the important question raised by the action of the Indian Government and to the failure of the Brussels Conference, he will endeavour to allot a day for the full discussion of the question of the bounties on sugar.

Mr. Balfour: I can hold out no hope that any special time will be given to discuss this question, interesting and important as it is.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

Mr. Arnold-Forster asked the Under-Secretary of State for War: What was the strength of the 86th Regiment, 2nd battalion, Irish Rifles, when it landed on its return from India; how many men in the 2nd battalion were left behind to make up the strength of the 1st battalion, how many of these were Volunteers, and how many were ordered for transfer; whether he can state how many of the men landing with the 2nd battalion were in fact transfers on discharge from the 1st battalion; and how many of the total number returning are duty men who will be retained in the ranks of the battalion for service at home; such number not to include non-commissioned officers, band, drummers, pioneers, regimental transport, orderlies, and other non-duty men.

Mr. Powell-Williams: When the 2nd battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles landed at Southampton on Feb. 15 it was 470 strong in warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, exclusive of ninety-nine invalids, Reservists, &c., who had arrived earlier. Three hundred and twenty men were left in India for reposting to the 1st battalion. There was no question of volunteering. None of the 470 men were transfers on discharge from the 1st battalion. Of the men landed on Feb. 15, 273 were duty men. On March 1 the battalion had 633 men, of whom 516 were reported fit for duty and 127 were on furlough. In addition to these, there were 261 men at the depot of the regiment.

THE MOULVI FAZLAL KARIM.

Mr Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the serious charges made against Moulvi Fazlal Karim, the present sub-divisional officer of Munshigunge; whether he is aware that a memorial, signed by 700 of the inhabitants of his district, and praying for a public inquiry into these charges and for the redress of certain serious grievances suffered through the administration of this officer, was presented to Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in September 1898; whether, so far, no order has been made upon it by the Government; and whether, in view of the grave allegations made in regard to this officer, he can state what immediate action it is proposed to take with reference to his case.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware that a memorial containing certain charges against Moulvi Fazlal Karim was presented last year. I have also ascertained that on Feb. 9 the Lieutenant-Governor recorded a resolution accepting the opinion of the Commissioner of the division, who, after a thorough local inquiry, reported that the memorial contained a series of false charges emanating from persons whom the deputy magistrate had offended in doing his duty. The Moulvi accordingly remains in charge of the sub-division. I propose to take no further action in reference to the case.

RAILWAYS IN CASHMERE.

Sir John Leng, asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere contemplates building a railway to his capital of Srinagar by way of Jammu, at a cost of three crores of rupees, and, if so, will the expense be provided out of Cashmere revenues or by loan; has the Indian Government urged or recommended the construction of this line, and will any financial responsibility be incurred by the Indian Treasury in respect of such railway; will any portion of the line be in British territory; and what is the length of the railway and estimated cost per mile; and before this large project is decided upon will it be ascertained whether embankments and other flood or water regulation works so long needed in Cashmere have been carried out.

Lord G. Hamilton said:—The Maharaja of Cashmere contemplates the construction of a railway, 175 miles in length, from Jarwal to Srinagar, no part of which will be in British territory. The estimate cost has not yet been ascertained. The Government of India have encouraged the consideration of the scheme, but do not propose to incur any financial responsibility. No report has been made to me of its possible effect on other proposed public works in Cashmere, but I am able to state that the Government of India have not lost sight of this aspect of the question.

THE INDIAN SUGAR BOUNTIES.

On Tuesday, March 28.—Mr. Webster: On May 2 to call attention to the serious injury caused to British and colonial trade by the system of foreign sugar bounties. (Laughter.)

The Speaker: Order, order. The hon. member has given notice for May 2. That is more than four weeks off.

Mr. Webster: I am aware of that, sir, but the House will be in recess when notice should be given for May 2.

The Speaker: Notices for May 2 will be given on Monday, April 10. (Laughter.)

Mr. Flynn asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in respect to the speech of M. Hezedues, Minister of Commerce in the Hungarian Parliament, on the 23rd inst., whether it was a fact, as stated by M. Hezedues, that the imposition of a countervailing duty on sugar by the Legislative Council of India contravened the most-favoured-nation treaty on the ground that, according to that treaty, no colony was entitled to impose higher duties on Austro-Hungarian goods than on the goods of any other country, and, if so, what action did the Foreign Office intend to take.

Mr. Brodrick: I can only refer the hon. member to the answer I gave him last night. We are not prepared to accept the views expressed in the question.

Later in the evening Mr. Maclean said he regretted he had not been able to bring on the question of the countervailing sugar duties in India, because of the blocking notice given by the hon. member for Sheffield (Sir H. Vincent). He should like to make an appeal to the leader of the House to set apart a day after Easter for the discussion of the question. (Opposition cheers.) He ventured to call the attention of the right hon. gentleman to the fact that the scope of the legislation passed in India had been very much enlarged by the speech of Lord Curzon in the Legislative Council, when he frankly declared it to be protective and hoped it would be imitated in other parts of the British Empire. (Sir H Vincent: "Hear, hear," and laughter.) He did not wish to raise the question of the respective merits of the controversy as to protection and free trade, but to ascertain how far her Majesty's Government intended to go in that direction. (Hear, hear.) He thought the right hon. gentleman would himself feel that, this matter having been raised by the Viceroy of India in this form with the approval of the Secretary of State, it would not be becoming for the Government to put off a discussion in that House and allow a blocking resolution like that of the hon. member for Sheffield to prevent any member raising a discussion on the subject. He was sure that the leader of the House would agree that this was not a matter which should be indefinitely delayed. (Opposition cheers.) No doubt with his serried battalions the right hon. gentleman could carry a resolution for protection and remain happy until the next general election undeceived him. (Laughter and opposition cheers.) He thought the right hon. gentleman would agree that the issue should soon be submitted to the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.)

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

Captain Norton.—Indian Affairs (Parliamentary Control).—To call attention to the want of Parliamentary Control over Indian Affairs; and to move a resolution [Tuesday, April 11.]

Mr. Humphreys Owen.—East India Affairs (Parliamentary Control).—To call attention to the want of Parliament Contol over Indian affairs; and to move a resolution. [Tuesday, April 11.]

Sir Seymour King.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he would say how many claims for Exchange Compensation Allowance for India Civil Servants remain to be dealt with;

And, whether decision on those claims could be hastened. [Monday, April 10.]

Mr Havelock Wilson.—To ask the President of the Board of Trade: Whether he can state the number of Lascars employed on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Goorkha, as able seamen, firemen, trimmers, cooks, and stewards; whether he can state how many cubic feet and how many superficial feet are provided for each Lascar on board this vessel; and whether the crew spaces are kept entirely free for use of crew, as provided by Section 210, Sub-section 2, of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. [Monday, April 10.]

Mr. Marks.—Sugar Bounties.—To call attention to the disastrous effects of the foreign sugar bounties on the sugar industries of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, and the failure of the Brussels Conference; and to move, that her Majesty's Government do now take steps to secure the speedy abolition of sugar bounties on the lines indicated in the official report of the British delegates to the Conference. [Tuesday, April 11.]

Sir John Long.—To ask the First Lord of the Admiralty: Whether he is aware that the chartered troopship Simla recently brought from India, 1,022 men, 47 women; and 90 children; and, whether consideration will be given to the serious risk incurred in the event of collision or shipwreck by crowding 1,168 persons, in addition to the crew, on board one vessel. [Thursday, April 13.

Sir Joseph Pease.—Opium.—To call attention to the opium trade between India and China; and to move a resolution. [No date fixed.]

Mr. R. G. Webster.—Sugar Bounties (Countervailing Duties).—To call attention to the serious injury caused to British and colonial trade and industry by the foreign sugar-bounty system; and to move, that the best interests of the country require that the Government should take active steps to put an end to the sugar-bounty system by the imposition of countervailing duties. [No date fixed.]

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

MR. MACLEAN, M.P., AND THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIALISM CENSURED.

FREE TRADE S. PROTECTION.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., was the principal speaker at the annual dinner given by the president of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce to members of that body and to representative people of the town and district at the Royal Hotel on March 2. Mr W. Lester Jones, the president of the Chamber, was in the chair.

In the course of the toast list Mr J. B. Ferrier, who submitted "The Houses of Parliament," referred with pleasure to the presence of the member for Cardiff. The responsibilities of such a position were great, and a man in that position who had an opinion of his own and exercised that opinion must necessarily offend some people. No doubt some people would say that they were offended by many of the actions of Mr. Maclean, but as to those actions, he had no doubt Mr. Maclean would be able to render a very good account of himself. He (the speaker) would have no respect, however, for a man who trimmed his words to satisfy the popular ear, and such a man would not do as a member for Cardiff. In Mr. Maclean and his predecessor, Sir Edward Reed, Cardiff had had members, men who spoke what occurred to them was right. Mr. Maclean might offend some people, but so long as he was earnest in the aim and the objects he set before him, he must be respected by both parties in the House of Commons. He (the speaker) believed in a man giving a true expression of his own opinion, and he believed Mr. Maclean had a true conviction that he was right in what he was doing, and he (the speaker) hoped that he would long remain member for Cardiff. (Cheers.

Mr. Maclean, who rose to respond to the toast, Mr. Maclean was) received with cordial applause. He said he had been found fault with because he had disturbed the prevailing apathy in public affairs by striking what the "Times" called "a noted protest" against a certain measure which had been brought before the attention of Parliament. It was the fault of his temperament that he could not refrain from speaking sometimes when he felt earnestly, perhaps he might be allowed to say a few words with regard to the active part he had taken in criticising some of the recent legislation with regard to the Indian Empire. He thought he had some right to speak on matters of the kind, not only because he lived for many years in India, and understood public opinion out there—perhaps understood it much more thoroughly than any official of the Indian Government who ever lived—but also because he had recently been there after an absence of 20 years. He did not go out there merely to take a holiday survey of India; he did not go there as many men did, who were born to high rank and position in this country who went out with letters from the Foreign and India Offices, who were sent to the Governors House in Bombay, the Government House in Calcutta, the Government House in Lahore, and afterwards to the commander-in-chief on the frontier, and came back believing that they knew all about India, when as a matter of fact in nine cases out of ten, they might just as well state it here, it was impossible to know people unless you mixed amongst them, lived amongst them, knew their ways and their manners; unless you had fought them on many contests; unless you had eaten and drunk with them and joined them in their social and commercial relations; unless they had confidence in you and told you what they wanted and desired. It was his fortune for some years to direct a great daily newspaper in a country where free institutions did not exist, where the dictor of a paper made such public opinion as there was. He therefore spoke with authority because the people came to him, the men who bowed down in Government House the night before and appeared to be devoted to the English Government, would come to him and tell him their inmost feelings and their grievances against the Government, which they dared not reveal to officials, and he said a man might live out there, be he Viceroy or be he Governor of Bombay or Commander-in-Chief, and would not hear a word of truth from one year's end to the other. But a man like himself, who went amongst the people, who lived his daily life amongst them, who knew the people who was loved and respected by the people, alone had the power and the

AUTHORITY TO SPEAK FOR THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

He thought he held such a position amongst them; that was confirmed the other day when he went back and found a record, that any Indian official dared to go back after twenty years and say he would be recognised and applauded there. But he went back to India after 20 years, and was received with acclamation, and was spoken of as a man who had done good service to the country. He did not attribute this to himself alone; he went back to India with a title, not a title of knighthood or baronetcy, nor did he even get a decoration or old age pension (laughter)—but he went there as a member of the House of Commons. When he arrived he was told of acts of despotism which had driven the people into a state of fear and what the Government might do to them. A Press law had been passed of the most severe description, which prevented any man from saying what he really thought. Not only was that law passed, but only a few months ago something like a ukase of the Indian Government was put forth. The frontier campaign had taken place, and everybody in India knew that that was a perfect fiasco from beginning to end, a public meeting was called in a certain city, and an unfortunate civil servant of the Crown expressed what was the opinion of all India as to the real history of that campaign, and immediately an order was promulgated to effect that any public official, civil or military, who had the temerity to criticise the acts of the Government would be immediately punished for what he had said. Well, this was a most dreadful state of things. (Hear, hear.) No Government could live in any part of the world unless it was supported by public opinion. No despotism could live. (Applause.) People, natives and Europeans, in Bombay came to him and said, "If this sort of thing is to go on how are we better off than we should be under a Russian Government?" He ventured to say to them that India was not governed by the Viceroy, who was the servant of the Secretary of State, who in turn was the servant of the House of Commons which was the supreme power of the Empire, and any man, be he European or native, who was persecuted for the free expression of his opinion had

ONLY TO COME TO THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AND HE WOULD GET REDRESS.

(Applause.) That was his reason for saying that the interference of the House of Commons in Indian affairs was absolutely essential. He would be the last man in the world to say that it was desirable that the British House of Commons should interfere in the details of Indian administration. That must be left to the Government of India itself; but they must not forget that the Government of India was merely a delegated body, constituted by the House of Commons, and the House of Commons, in giving certain powers to that body, had not parted with its inalienable right of supreme control of India itself, a right which must be exercised whenever it was necessary to prescribe certain principles, either political or commercial. That was the only guarantee left of freedom of any kind or of good government in India. (Applause.) The "Times" had stated that the doctrine he put forward as to the interference of the House of Commons in Indian administration was unsound and dangerous but he contended that with the limitations he had named he considered his doctrine a perfectly sound one. If they did not have the interference of the House of Commons, which was as a breath of fresh air blowing away the cobwebs of a—claim from time to time in India, they could not possibly have sound, good government in that Empire. He should desire nothing better than a fair and square fight between Free Trade and Protection on this country. It would clear the

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

It is said that the reason why H.M.'s Government did not issue any statement in reference to the African Agreement just concluded with France, was that the French Government asked that they might be allowed to make it known first in Paris, and to accompany it with explanations, as they had some idea that if it were published baldly, the mere text of the agreement being given without being accompanied by any explanation, it might cause some irritation. The French Government were, therefore, allowed to have their way, and apparently with excellent results, as no ill-feeling at all seems to have been occasioned.

On March 27, M. Delcasse submitted to the French Chamber a Bill approving the West Africa Convention of June 14, 1898, and another approving the additional "Declaration" of March 21.

TEXT OF THE DECLARATION OF MARCH 21, 1899.

The following despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, enclosing a copy of Declaration relative to the British and French spheres of influence in Central Africa, has been issued from the Foreign Office :—

"The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir E. Monson.

"Foreign Office, March 23, 1899.

"Sir,—Your Excellency has been informed in previous despatches of the discussions which I have had with the French Ambassador since January last on the question of the spheres of influence of the two countries in Central Africa.

"I now tran-mit to you a copy of a Declaration on the subject, which I signed with M. Cambon on the 21st instant.

"Your Excellency will observa that this Declaration takes the form of an addition to the IVth Article of the Convention of the 14th June, 1898, regulating the boundaries between the British and French Colonies, possessions, and spheres of influence to the west and east of the Niger.—I am, &c., (Signed) "Salisbury."

[INCLOSURE.]

Declaration signed at London, March 21, 1899.

"The undersigned, duly authorised by their Government, have signed the following Declaration :—

"The IVth Article of the Convention of the 14th June, 1898, shall be completed by the following provisions, which shall be considered as forming an integral part of it :—

"1. Her Britannic Majesty's Government engages not to acquire either territory or political influence to the west of the line of frontier defined in the following paragraph, and the Government of the French Republic engages not to acquire either territory or political influence to the east of the same line.

"2. The line of frontier shall start from the point where the boundary between the Congo Free State and French territory meets the water-parting between the watershed of the Nile and that of the Congo and its affluents. It shall follow in principle that water-parting up to its intersection with the 11th parallel of north latitude. From this point it shall be drawn as far as the 15th parallel in such manner as to separate, in principle, the Kingdom of Wadai from what constituted in 1832 the Province of Darfur; but it shall in no case be so drawn as to pass to the west beyond the 21st degree of longitude east of Greenwich (18 deg. 40 min. east of Paris), or to the east beyond the 23rd degree of longitude east Greenwich (20 deg. 40 min. east of Paris).

"3. It is understood, in principle, that to the north of the 15th parallel the French zone shall be limited to the north-east and east by a line which shall start from the point of intersection of the Tropic of Cancer with the 16th degree of longitude east of Greenwich (13 deg. 40 min. east of Paris), shall run thence to the south-east until it meets the 24th degree of longitude east of Greenwich (21 deg. 40 min. east of Paris), and shall then follow the 24th degree until it meets, to the north of the 15th parallel of latitude, the frontier of Darfur, as it shall eventually be fixed.

"4. The two Governments engage to appoint Commissioners, who shall be charged to delimit on the spot a frontier-line, in accordance with the indications given in paragraph two of this Declaration. The result of their work shall be submitted for the approbation of their respective Governments.

"It is agreed that the provisions of Article IX. of the Convention of June 14, 1898, shall apply equally to the territories situated to the south of the 14 deg. 20 min. parallel of north latitude, and to the north of the 5.h parallel of north latitude, between the 14 deg. 20 min. meridian of longitude east of Greenwich (12th degree east of Paris) and the course of the Upper Nile.

"Done at London, March 21, 1899.

(L.S.) "Salisbury."

(L.S.) "Paul Cambon."

With regard to the above it may be explained that Article IX. of the Niger Convention stipulates that French and British subjects and protected persons are to enjoy for thirty years the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of this nature. But, subject to this condition, each Power is free to fix its own tariff, fiscal treatment, and taxes. It should be observed, however, that the Convention may be denounced by either side at the end of thirty years, and that this provision would apply equally to the stipulations in the declaration now forming an integral part of the 4th Article.

Paris, March 23 (*Reuter*).—Commenting on the Anglo-French African Convention, the *Matin* says :—

This should be the end of all the disputes between Great Britain and ourselves in Central Africa. Our spheres of influence are clearly defined. The question of the Upper Nile is settled. The question of Egypt itself is reserved. Our frontiers are, in short, established as exactly at least as it is possible for them to be.

The *Novosti* rejoices at the conclusion of the Anglo-French Agreement, which constitutes, in its view, a new guarantee of universal peace, since the balance of power in Europe cannot be maintained unless the relations between France and great Britain are satisfactory, which latter condition appears fulfilled by the present Agreement.

ITALIAN DISAPPOINTMENT.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed from Rome on March 24 :—The telegrams describing the nature of the Anglo-French Convention in regard to Africa have occasioned considerable disappointment in Italy. Only the *Tribuna*, the chief exponent of expansionist tendencies, publishes any comment, but in political circles other than those of Milan, and among the general public, lurks a dissatisfied feeling, which will probably find expression before long. Since the French occupation of Tunis, Italy has always fixed her eyes upon Tripoli, for the possession of which she would unquestionably fight should an attempt to seize it be made by any other Power. Indeed, the cool-headed and hopeful Italians descant upon the necessity of preserving the possession of Ghadames to Tripoli—that is, eventually, to Italy—in order to serve as a kind of emporium and half-way station on the way to the goal of Italian ambition, Lake Chad. The Anglo-French Convention, which is reported to leave Wadai, Baguirmi, and Kanem to France, deprives Italy of the coveted objective, and circumscribes the Hinterland of Tripoli. Hence the more or less inarticulate irritation against the Convention, against the parties to it, and against the powerlessness of Italy to assure her future in North Africa.

The *Tribuna* publishes a somewhat bitter analysis of the effects of the Convention upon Tripoli, and adds by way of comment :—

What can we do? What can be done in a country where so-called political men tremble like aspens whenever an attempt is made to escape from the circle in which, within a few decades, Italy will be suffocated? Better let things go, and simply stand and watch. This must, perforce, be our attitude unless we are to be accused of megalomania and to be considered candidates for the strait jacket. The wise in their wisdom will do what is needful. Better leave them to their work of political and economic nihilism.

The "wisdom" in question is that of the Milanese, who, on account of their growing opposition to the Chinese enterprise, stink in the nostrills of the expansionist party.

A telegram from Rome to the *Standard* says :—

The deputies San Guiliano, De Martino and Santino have presented to the Chamber interpellations to the Minister for Foreign Affairs inquiring, in view of the Anglo-French Convention just concluded, what guarantees may be obtained by diplomatic negotiation to secure an equilibrium of power in the Mediterranean, and to preserve the *status quo* established by the Berlin Treaty. In regard to that subject, it is rumoured in Court and journalistic circles in Rome that, as a sequel to the Anglo-French Convention, a secret and supplementary convention will be concluded, in which France will gave a guarantee to Italy and to maintain the existing state of things in Egypt.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Rome writes :—Unless I am misinformed, negotiations are proceeding between Italy, Turkey, and possibly some other powers concerning the advisability of joining in any reserves which the Porte may see fit to formulate in the sense of the despatch addressed by Said Pasha to the French and English Governments on Oct. 30, 1890, on the subject of the hinterland of Tripoli. In that despatch the Turkish Foreign Minister referred to the exchange of Notes by which France and England, on Aug. 5, 1890, undertook scrupulously to respect the rights of the Sultan over the territory lying to the south of Tripoli. On the basis of the doctrine of hinterland, Said Pasha proceeded to define as the Ottoman sphere of influence the zone comprised within a line which, passing west of the Ghadames, descended towards the frontier of the Congo-ons to Bornu, and thence, following the watershed between the Congo and Lake Chad, passed eastwards to the south of Bagirmi, Wadai, Kanem, Borku, and northwards to the east of Tibesti, leaving in the possession of Turkey the great caravan route between Murzuk, Yat, Kawar, and Kuka. Should Turkey intend to protest against the recent Anglo-French Agreement, her action would probably be based upon the above despatch, and Italy, or any other Power which was a signatory of the Treaty of Berlin, would be within its diplomatic right in supporting Ottoman action.

The *Times* correspondent suggests that care should be taken to distinguish between the qualities of Indian sentiment in regard to colonial enterprises in the Red Sea of China, and in regard to similar enterprises on the Mediterranean littoral. It is necessary to reckon with a sentiment which in its essential features has changed but little since the Punic wars.

The *Times* in a leader (March 30) points out that:—

Tripoli is, at present, a part of the Ottoman Empire, and evidently cannot be touched by any negotiations between this country and France. In point of fact, what the British Government has done, even outside the limits of the Sultan's nominal dominions, is of a strictly negative character. The text of the "declaration," signed a week ago by Lord Salisbury and M. Cambon, and published in our columns on Tuesday, starts with the explicit statement that "Her Britannic Majesty's Government engages not to acquire either territory or political influence to the west of the line of frontier defined, and the Government of the French Republic engages not to acquire either territory or political influence to the east of the same line." In no provision in this agreement do we see that anything is given up which our Italian allies have a claim to call upon us to enforce in their interests and in ours. We remain still pledged, in the strongest way, to the maintenance of the policy of the "status quo" in the Mediterranean, and in declaring that we do not want to acquire territory or political influence in the Sahara to the west of the boundaries of Egyptian dominion we in no way depart from this policy. It is to be regretted that the facts of the case were not made clearly known to the people of Italy as well as to the Italian Government before exaggerated views of the effect of the Anglo-French Agreement obtained general currency.

Among the Lombard newspapers the "Corriere della Sera" says :—"It is useless to repeat that, if France occupied Tripoli, England would unite with Italy in protesting. That we know . . . But is the possibility of being obliged to act in common with England to safe guard Tripoli a pleasant one? Let us rather place our hops in the sincere desire manifested by France to have Italy for a friend." The *Perseveranza* of Milan, remarking on the fear that the door of Tripoli may be closed, says, "we do not share this fear in so far as it is based on the Anglo-French Agreement." In conclusion, the *Perseveranza* points out that Turkey is strong in Tripoli, and that the Anglo-French Agreement will increase the diffidence of the Sultan, whose territorial tenacity is the best guarantee of the *status quo* in that part of Africa. Whenever the Turkish guarantee threatens to disappear, Italy ought to be ready to supply its place with a guarantee of her own.

TURKEY'S RESERVATIONS WITH REGARD TO TRIPOLI.

It is reported that Turkey will make explicit reservations in London and Paris relative to that part of the Anglo-French Agreement which concerns the hinterland of Tripoli. Italy and Germany will, it is asserted, join in the protest. The Italian Press is not unanimous in its views of the claims of Italy to Tripoli. Some of the papers demand that the Italian government shall make a protest, while other points out that Italy has no real claim in that direction. All the Italian journals recognise that the Anglo-French Agreement is especially favourable to England. Their opinion may be summed up in the words "Egypt and the Soudan for England, the Sahara for France."

BELGIAN CLAIM.

The *Debats* affirms that Belgium contemplates invoking the Anglo-Belgian Convention of 1894 to demand the lease of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, as France has now abandoned all claim to that province. Moreover, a telegram from Brussels to the *National Agency* says it is reported that England will lease to the Congo State the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which it had already done by the treaty of May 12, 1894, but against which France had protested. The same despatch says the Congo Free State is about to prepare an expedition to take possession of the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris, March 29 (*Times*).—M. Bourgeois and M. d'Estournelles are to represent France at the Peace Conference. This choice proves, M. Blowitz says, that France considers the Conference as a centre of academic discussion, which will disturb no one and will not upset the European situation.

According to the *North German Gazette*, the representatives of the German Empire at the Peace Conference at the Hague will be Count Munster, the German Ambassador in Paris, Baron von Stengel, Professor of International Law at the University of Munich, Professor Zorn, of the University of Konigsberg, and two officers of high rank belonging respectively to the army and the navy.

Austria-Hungary will be represented at the Peace Conference by Count Rudolph Welser-heimb, principal Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The second Austrian representative will be the Minister of the Dual Monarchy at the Hague. The choice of Count Welserheimb is the best proof, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, of the great importance attached by the Emperor and his Government to the coming conference. His Excellency is one of the most capable and most universally respected members of the Austrian Diplomatic Service.

Count Muravieff has sent a circular to all the Russian diplomatic representatives abroad instructing them to convey the Czar's thanks to all who, by letter or telegram, have expressed their assent to his Majesty's humanitarian work.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* is informed that the United States of America will bring forward a special proposal for arbitration. It is rumoured that while the Conference is sitting the Socialists and Anarchists will convoke meetings of their adherents at the Hague.

CRETE.

Canea, March 23 (*Times*).—The observations of Admiral Canevaro and the Ambassador in Rome upon the draft Cretan Constitution were communicated to the High Commissioner. They lay down the general principle that no article of the Constitution can be considered valid which infringes the rights of foreign Governments of their nationals to the free exercise of all religions or the legitimate privileges of the Sultan. Certain articles are specified which seem to violate this principle. Some of these however have already been altered by the Assembly. The rights assured to foreigners by the Capitulations are expressly reserved. The attention of the Powers is directed to Article 38, which confers on the Assembly the right of electing a successor to Prince George and of revising the Constitution in case of a vacancy in the High Commissionership, as being in conflict with the conditions under which that office was instituted.

Prince George's proposal that a special advance should be made by the Powers for the purpose of reinstating the refugees in their homes has received the support of the British Government.

TURKEY.

The Porte, in reply to the Russian Note, consents in principle to repatriate the Armenians, but first requires a complete list of the persons whose repatriation Russia demands, and who are stated in the Ambassador's Note to number 4,000.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL, 1899.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Jacobabad, and 12 at Allahabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Sholapur, Bangalore and Negapatam.

The maximum temperature is 5° to 6° in excess in Sind and from 5° to 14° in defect at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Nagpur, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The minimum is 6° to 7° in excess at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Deesa and Hoshangabad and 6 to 8° in defect at Bellary, Secunderabad, Mangalore and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Delhi.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, and at Jacobabad and Lahore.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (2·83); nearly two inches at Mangalore; over an inch at Karwar (1·16); light to moderate showers at Nagpur, Belgaum, Cochin, Bellary, Madras Coimbatore and Negapatam; and a few drops at Colombo, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Goa and Agra.

The rainfall in the south has apparently been general and heavy along the Coast from Calicut to Karwar. The wind has shifted to west-south-west at Cochin, and the sea is reported to be rough at Cochin and Nagapatam. The abnormal chart indicates that the weather on and off the Malabar Coast and to west of Colombo is unsettled, and conditions appear to be still very favourable for rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCHES.

THE BOAT RACE.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race took place on Saturday, March 25, and resulted in a well earned victory for Cambridge.

The attendance of the general public, both ashore and afloat, was very large indeed—though perhaps not a record one—probably in consequence of the hope, if not the opinion, which commonly prevailed that the Cambridge crew had at last a really good chance of turning the tables upon their conquerors of the last nine successive times from 1890 to 1898; and there can be little doubt that among the spectators generally the victory was a most popular one, to judge by the loud and long-continued cheering which greeted the Cambridge boat from Hammersmith Bridge to the finish—a kind of triumphal march. The paddle steamers privileged to follow the match consisted of the Oxford boat Alexandra and the Press boat Rose, on the Surrey side of the river, while under the Middlesex bank were moored the Cleopatra, for Cambridge men, and the Boadicea, labelled Umpire, for Old Blues, the Umpire himself, Mr. Frank Willan, O.U.B.C., being perched in the bows of the fast steam launch Consuta—which had been used as coaching boat for the Oxford crew—astern of the two station boats in the fair way.

The following are the names and weights of the crews :—

OXFORD.	St.	lb.
R O Pitman (New College (bow)	10	10
C W Tomlinson Balliol	12	0
A H Steel, Balliol	12	1½
H J Hale, Balliol	12	9½
C E Johnston, New College	13	0
F W Warre, Balliol	12	13
A T Herbert, Balliol ...	12	13
H G Gold, Magdalen (stroke)	11	11½
G S Maclagan, Magdalen (cox)	8	1

CAMBRIDGE.	St.	lb.
W H Chapman Trinity (bow)	11	2
N L Calvert, Trinity Hall	11	13
C J Goldie, Third Trinity	12	1½
J E Payne, Peterhouse,	12	10½
R B Etherington-Smith First Trinity	12	10
R H Sanderson, First Trinity	11	11
W Dudley Ward, Third Trinity	12	9½
J H Gibbon, Third Trin. (stroke)	11	3½
G A Lloyd, Third Trin. (cox)	8	5

For once in a way Cambridge won the toss for choice of stations, and their president, Mr. Etherington-Smith, unhesitatingly selected the weather or Surrey berth, which gave his crew the advantage of the long horseshoe bend from the Crabtree to Chiswick Church, and beyond it. In addition to this they had the opportunity of avoiding the roughest water certain to be encountered after the crews had gone two miles. Some slight delay was occasioned at the starting-post by the incident of the Press and Oxford steamers getting adrift; indeed, at one moment it looked as though the former would cause Cambridge to start in broken water. However, the umpire waited till the wash had subsided, and on warning the to crews got ready the men reached out over their stretchers awaiting the signal. At the report of the pistol, Cambridge was first at two minutes to one o'clock. Cambridge appeared to take the water the quicker of the two and led by a trifle for the first few strokes. They rowed eighteen and thirty-six strokes in the half and full minute respectively, but Oxford quickly overhauled them, pulling twenty and thirty-eight strokes in the same time. The latter, as far as could be judged from the bank, were slightly in front as the Duke's Head Hotel, but a tremendous race ensued past Ayling's boathouse, Oxford, perhaps, increasing their lead slightly by the time the London Club House was reached. It was by little more than their bow canvas if so much, that they showed in front. As far as could be made out, the two crews were practically on even terms at the top of the new Fulham Embankment. Here Oxford were swinging in their fourteenth, the rhythm being most marked, while the body-swing left nothing to be desired, and by this time had reduced their rate of stroke to thirty-four, while Cambridge had dropped to thirty-two. A divergence, however, on the part of the Cambridge coxswain to his left, probably because the strength of the wind blew the boats' sterns out, lost ground, and at the Grass Wharf Oxford, going a straight course, must have been leading by nearly half a length. For one moment it certainly looked if the latter crew were going right away, but directly the Light Blue steersman had got the nose of his boat in a proper position to round the bend which marks the site of the old Soap Works, a change came over the scene. The Cambridge crew had now settled down to a very steady and well-rowed stroke of thirty-two to the minute, and were gaining so rapidly that there could have been little difference at the mile post, reached in 3m. 59 s. As they now had the shorter course to travel, Cambridge perceptibly drew away from their opponents, and, helped by Oxford going a little wide, reached Hammersmith Bridge about two-thirds of a length in front (time, 7 m. 23 s.). Shaping a good course directly after passing through the bridge, Cambridge continued to increase their advantage, and led by three-quarters of a length at Bill's boatyard. Then in passing the Doves (two miles from the start) they led by fully a length, and were going away so fast although rowing a slower stroke, as to be now practically determined leaving accidents out of the question. A strong wind was encountered blowing right down Corney Reach, which in meeting the flood tide churned the river up into a miniature sea with nasty short rollers, whereupon the Cambridge coxswain cleverly hugged the Surrey shore as close as he dared, and while he was in comparatively smooth water, Oxford in mid-river were battling with some very rough stuff. In this Oil Mills corner Oxford forward men in the latter crew caught the water with his oar on the feather, which stopped the way of the boat considerably, so Cambridge drew in front very rapidly. They were fully two and a half lengths ahead at the bottom of Chiswick Eyot, and the difference at Chiswick Church was perhaps four lengths, the time being 12 m. 16 s. The Cambridge coxswain, who enjoys the reputation of being a good steersman on the Cam, now very judiciously kept his crew well along the Surrey shore instead of following the usual custom of crossing over too soon towards the Middlesex bank. Meanwhile, the Oxford crew were labouring heavily in lumpy water, while their opponents were progressing very steadily along the towpath. It now became necessary for the Cambridge crew to quit their sheltered position to make the crossing, which they did somewhat suddenly, so no wonder there was some splashing on their part, but this weakness was most discernible in the Oxford boat the bow-side oarsman being generally in fault. Through this long spell of disturbed water Cambridge had rowed thirty strokes a minute against the thirty—one of Oxford, and were going the faster all the time; the consequence was that when they reached Barnes Bridge they were 17 s. in front, and with some smooth water theres to the finish their victory was already assured. Once though the bridge the crews ran into a slight shower of rain or sleet which however did not last long, and they emerged from it pulling a steady stroke to thirty-two. Mr. Gill after increasing his rate of stroke to thirty-four in the minute spurted to thirty-six and through some of the Oxford crew were very much distressed they picked up the work well. Their efforts however were of no avail as the Cambridge crew with the race well in hand, passed the winning-post, where Mr. F. Fenner officiated as judge, three and a-quarter lengths in advance, their time being 21 m. 4 s. The winner appeared none the worse for their exertions, but several men in the losing boat were in trouble from their long stern chase.

The Cambridge crew rowed in a new boat built by G. Sims and Sons, of Putney, measuring 63 ft. in length, 23½ in. broad, and 9½ in. deep amidships. They used oars 12 ft. 4 in. over all with 5 3-4 in. blades and 3 ft. 8½ in. long inboard.

The Oxford crew used a boat belonging to Balliol College, built by the Eton Brocas Company. She measures 62 ft. 7 in. long 23½ in. broad, 9 1-4 in. deep amidships, and they used oars 12 ft. 6½ in. over all, with 5½ in. blades and 3 ft. 9 in. long inboard.

It only remains to state that the crews dined together in the evening at the Cafe Royal, under the presidency of Lord Justice A. L. Smith.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SPORTS.

The University athletic teams, at the Queen's Club, on March 24, finished their meeting, as the golfer has it, "all square," for each side secured five events. This year there was not so much in the fight for "the odd" as hitherto, seeing that an extra race had been put into the programme, so that instead of nine there were ten competitions. Results:—

100 yards.—C. R. Thomas, Jesus, Oxford 1. A. E. Hind, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 4; A. M. Hollins Hertford, Oxford, 3; W. N. Erkington, Trinity Cam, bridge, 4. Thomas was in front before the half-distance, and won easily by nearly two yards; a foot separated second and third. Time, 10-2-5.

Half-Mile.—H. E. Graham, Jesus, Cambridge, 1; C. F. W. Struben, University, Oxford, 2; T. Smith, Magdalen, Oxford, 3; P. S. Stephens, Trinity, Cambridge, 0. Stephens made the running to the quarter-mile post when Graham, who had been lying second, went ahead. Struben made a game effort to get up to Graham; but it was always Graham's race, and entering the straight he sprinted away and beat Struben by seven or eight yards; Smith was third, twelve yards further away; and Stephens did not finish. Time, 1 m. 59 3-5 s.

The Hurdles (120 yards, 10 flights).—W. G. Paget-Tomlinson, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1; H. R. Parkes Christ Church, Oxford, 2; E. Allock, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 3; T. H. E. Dashwood, University, Oxford, 0. Paget-Tomlinson was slow off the mark, and Parks to fifth hurdle, Here Paget-Tomlinson drew level and from then a pretty race was always his own and he won by two yards; three yards separated second and third. Time, 16s.

Long Jump.—G. C. Vassall, Oriel, Oxford, 23ft. 3 in., 1; L. R. O. Bevan, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 21 ft. 3 in., 2; H. A. Jones, Jesus, Cambridge, 21ft., 3. H. G. Gerdes, Hertford, Oxford, 20 ft. 4 in., 4. Vassall jumped splendidly, and at his first attempt he cleared just inside 23ft.

Throwing the Hammer.—J. D. Greenshields, Oriel, Oxford, 110 ft. 1 in.; L. O. T. Baines, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 101 ft. 5 in., 2; B. C. Hartley, Jesus, Cambridge, 101 ft. 11 in., 3; B. J. T. Losanquet, Oriel, Oxford, 0.

Quarter Mile.—A. M. Hollins, Hertford, Oxford 1, C. G. Davison, Sidney, Cambridge, 2; S. A. Neave, Magdalen, Oxford, 3; P. M. Shanks, Christ's, Cambridge, 0. Shanks led out and made the running to the sprint straight, where Hollins went in front, followed by Davidson. Hollins ran excellently, and easily checked the challenge of Davison, whom he beat by six yards; a bad third. Time 51 2-5s.

One Mile.—A. Hunter, Trinity, Cambridge, 1; R. B. Arnold, Magdalen, Oxford, 2; S. P. Cockerell, Trinity, Cambridge, 3; J. M. Freemantle, Hertford, Oxford, 0, E. N. Lewis, Kebis, Oxford 0, J. N. Redie, Trinity Cambridge, 0. Hunter ran with great judgement, and the promises of a good finish between him and Arnold were quickly dispelled by Hunter's sprinting away from his man in the last lap and winning by thirty yards. Time, 4 m. 35 s.

High Jump.—H. S. Adair, Oriel, Oxford, 5 ft 8 in., 1 W. G Paget-Tomlinson, Trinity Hall, Cambridge 5 ft. 7-1-8 in. +; E. V. J. Brook, Magdalen, Oxford, 5 ft. 7-1-8 in. +, F. W. Dees, St John's, Cambridge 5 ft. 6 in. 0.

Putting the Weight.—G. W. Clark, Caius, Cambridge, 34ft., 1; J. A. Campbell, Trinity, Cambridge, 33 ft. 9 1-4 in. 2; J. D. Greenshields Oriel Oxford 32 ft. 6 1-4 in. 3; J. B. Aspinall Christ Church Oxford 31 ft. 7 1-2 in. 4.

Three Miles.—H. W. Workman Pembroke, Cambridge, 1; A. R. G. Wilberforce, Christ Church, Oxford, 2; J. J. Cawthra, Clare, Cambridge, 3; E. A. Dawson, Worcester, Oxford, 0; F. O. J. Huntley, University, Oxford, 0; W. Winterbotham, King's, Cambridge, 0. For a long while it seemed a race between Wilberforce, Huntley, and Workman. Winterbotham made the pace exceedingly fast for him. Workman sprinted home and won by 60 yards, with 80 yards between second and third. Time 15m. 32 3-5s.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CHESS MATCH.

The Cambridge representatives made short work of the annual match against Oxford on March 24 at the British Chess Club, Messrs. Tattersall, Softlaw, McLean, and other new men are uncommonly strong, and in the match Oxford could only win one game and draw another out of seven. Score :—

CAMBRIDGE.		OXFORD.	
1. C. E. C. Tattersall..	1	A. H. W. George	0
2. L. McLean	1	A. P. L. Hulbert	0
3. H. G. Softlaw	1	G. E. H. Ellis	0
4. A. Forbes-Ingis	1	F. Soddy	0
5. R. S. Makower	0½	F. A. Babcock	0½
6. J. E. Wright	0	H. Hilton	1
7. C. C. Wiles	1	L. Giles	0
	5½		1½

A £10,000,000 JAPANESE LOAN.

We, (*St James' Gazette*, March 29) are able to announce that pourparlers are now being conducted in the City for the issue of a new Japanese loan for 100,000,000 yen, or 10,000,000*l*. So far the negotiations have not met with much success, and the loan at this juncture is rather going a begging. It would appear that the Japanese Government is in dire need of funds, and that as there is a heavy deficit to meet, and a still heavier one in the forthcoming Budget, it has become essential that money be raised with as little delay as possible. Necessity has therefore rather forced matters on, and no delay would have arisen but for the fact that the Japanese Government is labouring under the impress that her credit is sufficiantly good in Europe to convince bankers that the money can be raised at 3½ per cent. This, however, is not the opinion in banking circles, which are fully alive to the actual condition of the financial affairs of Japan, and, at the same time, in an undoubted position to judge of the intrinsic worth of the credit of that country. The Japanese Government is of the opinion that at the price of 95, and with a 3½ per cent. interest, the whole of the 10,000,000*l*. could be raised in London. In the only quarter which has special knowledge of banking matters in the Far East, this opinion is by no means held, and it is asserted that there is very little diversity of standing between China with some hypothecated security and Japan with her credit only for the security of a loan. Consequently, this means that Japan is advised not to attempt the raising of money under 5 per cent., and issued at about 93 to par. This opinion is held by an eminent bank, which has special means of judging Japan as she is seen by bankers requiring good collateral. In fact, it is the one bank whose opinion would weigh with other bankers getting the necessary support to make the loan a success. As the institution referred to cannot see its way to handle the loan on the terms suggested by the Japanese Government, the matter has been placed before two other banks, and the loan is now *sub judice*. The Bill for the loan has passed the Diet, so the latest advices from the Far East go to show, and the Japanese Government has decided to raise 100,000,000 yen out of a total of 120,000,000 yen, and has likewise commissioned the Japanese Ministers to Great Britain and the United States to open up negotiations. Out of the Chinese Indemnity money 60,000,000 yen is to be used this year, leaving a balance of 35,000,000 yen. This therefore, leaves a deficit of 26,000,000 yen for the Government to meet. Then during this month of March the Government were going to place loan bonds to the amount of 20,000,000 yen which money was to go towards reimbursing the indemnity account which had been drawn upon.

THE HERO OF DARGAI.

Col. Mathias, who led the Gordon Highlanders in their famous charge at Dargai, is, as is well known, not a Highlander by birth, nor even a Scot, but a Welshman, hailing from Pembrokeshire. On Saturday evening, March 25, his exploit was celebrated by fellow countrymen at the sixth annual dinner of the London Pembroke County Club, held at the Holborn Restaurant, when the gallant colonel was the recipient of a handsome sword of honour. Lord Wolseley had been expected to be present, but found himself unable to attend. A company of about 300 ladies and gentlemen was presided over by Sir C. E. G. Phillips, and among others present were the High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire (Mr. Lluas), Lord Kensington, General Laurie, M.P., and Sir E. J. Reed. The chairman, in making the presentation to Col. Mathias, spoke in enthusiastic terms of the action of Dargai, his remarks being received with great enthusiasm. Col. Mathias, in acknowledging the presentation said he had a regiment second to none to lead—(cheers)—and it was very easy to get on with men who would follow you anywhere. It might seem funny to some of them that a Welshman should be in command of a Highland regiment. He was not intended to be, but a stroke of the pen makes a lot of difference sometimes. He was intended to go into the old "95," but "9" and "7" are very much alike, and he was gazetted to the "75" instead—(laughter and cheers)—with what result they know. (Loud cheers.) He had stuck to it for thirty years, and he intended to remain to the end. (Cheers). Passing on, he spoke a word for the Army Reserve men, and hoped his hearers would look after him and find him employment, after which he expressed his thanks for the presentation, and said that but for it he should have nothing to remind him that he had ever been at Dargai at all. The colonel was then photographed, standing with the sword uplifted in his hand.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE TERRIBLE.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Edward Sullivan, stoker, who died from injuries received from the bursting of a boiler tube in the Terrible, cruiser, Capt. C. G. Robinson, on March 16, was resumed at Haslar Hospital on the 23th by Mr. E. Goble, coroner. The Board of Trade were represented by Mr. T. J. Richards. The damaged tube and a complete tube were produced for the convenience of the jury. The damaged tube showed a split down the centre where it had been welded. Mr Morley, assistant engineer of the Terrible, who produced the tubes, said he was standing two feet from the desk when the mishap occurred. In his opinion the tubs burst in consequence of deterioration at the welding, but probably the welding was not perfect originally. Five welded tubes burst during the trip to Malta and back, but they did not all belong to the same boiler. He understood that the tubes had been tested up to 1,000 lb, to the square inch, but when one of the tubes burst there was a pressure of 180 lb, to the square inch. In his opinion a solid drawn tube would last longer than a welded one. Charles Warburton, engine-room artificer, said that he heard a hissing noise in No. 17 boiler, and he mentioned this to Mr. Morley, who, thinking that one of the small leaden plugs had given way, ordered the fires to be drawn. Sullivan opened the fire door, when the mishap occurred, and the flame shot right across the stokehold. He believed that only the "Powerful and Terrible" were fitted with welded tubes. Mr. J. F. Archer, engineer, who has been in the "Terrible" for two and a half year, said that had he been in No. 17 stokehold he would have given precisely the same order as that given by Mr. Morley. He had served in ships with solid drawn tubes and had never known one to burst. The jury found that Sullivan met with his death through the accidental bursting of a welded boiler-tube on board the "Terrible" They considered that no blame attached to the officers, but they recommended for the consideration of the authorities the advisability of discontinuing the use of welded tubes for the future.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

A FAIR GENERAL VIEW.

Lord George Hamilton was able the other day, while keeping within the limits of verified *data*, to dispel any doubt as to the results of the Continental sugar bounty on the Indian industry. Between 1891-95 and 1897-98 India's import of the bounty-fed sugar from Europe increased nearly eight-fold, from a quarter of a million to two million hundred-weight. This was the Secretary of State's reply to the question as to the effect of "the doublins of the sugar bounty by the Continental nations in 1890." He added that a great decrease had during the same years taken place in the Indian area under sugar cultivation. But he very properly declined to be led into a discussion with regard to the reports of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, which had not yet reached him. We are in a position to amplify his statement from the text of the official documents drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce in the great sugar-growing provinces of Bengal, Madras, Northern India, and the Mauritius. But, before doing so, it is needful to clear the ground of a misconception which seems to influence the judgments of men whose opinions on Indian questions deserve respect.

It has been broadly asserted, both in the House and outside, that a countervailing duty is an entirely new departure in India from the fixed policy of Great Britain. It is, therefore, argued that, before any such departure was permitted to the Indian Legislature, the whole question of free trade or protection should have been thoroughly discussed in Parliament. It is needless to point out that all the self-governing colonies to Great Britain have successfully asserted their right to decide this question for themselves, and that they have, with scarcely an exception, decided in favour of protective duties. India is not a self-governing colony, but still less is it a Crown colony. It holds a position of its own, half-way between the two, and the declared policy of Great Britain, since India passed to the Crown, has been, by gradually giving a representative character to the Indian Legislature, to fit it for the responsibilities of legislating for itself. The Home control exists, and must for long continue to exist. But the British Government has become more and more chary of exercising its legislative control, and no case occurs to our memory in which the Home authorities have arrested the course of Indian legislation, when the proposed Act had the sanction of Parliamentary precedent, and was declared by the Indian Government to represent the needs of the country and the interests of the people.

The Sugar Bounty Bill which the Indian Legislature has now passed into law is exactly a measure of this class. It is according to precedent, for, with the approval of both political parties in England, the Indian Legislature some years ago passed a corresponding Act for a countervailing excise on cotton goods. It is also based, as we shall see upon a careful consideration of the needs of the country and of the interests of the recognized representatives of Indian industry and commerce. In neither the countervailing cotton-goods excise nor in the countervailing sugar duty was any false issue allowed to obscure the actual facts. The Indian Government plainly stated that the countervailing cotton goods Excise was laid on, not for purposes of taxation, but to avoid giving the Indian mills an advantage in competing with Manchester. Indeed, the only point seriously argued was at what "count" or fineness of yarn the competion commenced. Sir James Westland unobtrusively but effectively brought his measure within this precedent by declaring that the sugar duty was not intended to yield revenue, but simply to protect certain classes of Indian sugar from disadvantage in competition with the bounty-

INDIAN OFFICER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Divorce Division, on March 29, Sir Francis Jeune had before him the petition of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Pringle Harrison, of the Indian Army, for a divorce from his wife, on the ground of her misconduct with Major Hugh Rose, 3rd Goorkhas. There was no defence. Mr. Priestley, who appeared for the petitioner, said Lieut.-Col. Harrison was married to his wife on Feb. 15, 1889, at Gonda, in the province of Oude. The petitioner had two children born in 1890 and 1891 respectively, and two other children were born during the marriage. The petitioner, in 1893 and onwards, was deputy commissioner of a large district in India, and, owing to the great heat in the plains, it was his habit to send his wife and family up to the hills. In 1895, 1896, and 1897 they had a house at Almorah, where the petitioner visited his wife when he could get away. In 1895, while Mrs. Harrison was at Almorah, she became acquainted with Major Rose, who was then Captain Rose, of the 3rd Goorkhas, stationed at Almorah. Petitioner did not himself then know Major Rose, but in 1896 he made his acquaintance, and the two went shooting together, petitioner finding him a very pleasant companion. In June 1897, respondent again went to Almorah, and stayed there until they came to England in 1898. On the way home petitioner and his wife were accompanied by Major Rose, who was going on furlough, and it was not until Nov. 18 or 19 in that year that petitioner had the slightest suspicion of his wife's conduct. On one of those days a squabble arose, when respondent, in an excited and hysterical state, said the two youngest children were not petitioner's, and that she misconducted herself at Almorah since 1895. The petitioner could not believe it, and had no reason to suppose that the children were not his own. He asked who the father was, but respondent declined to say. Petitioner was greatly distressed, and from that time forward occupied a separate room. After they had arrived in London the respondent, with nothing leading up to it but a desire to join the Major, told her husband that she was going to leave him, and that Major Rose was the father of the two youngest children. Petitioner was terribly distressed and grieved, having always trusted Major Rose, and even then could scarcely credit his wife's story. He upbraided her for her conduct, but she left and went straight to Hereford Road, Bayswater, where Major Rose was staying, lived with him for a fortnight, and took the two youngest children to another place. Colonel Harrison then filed his petition claiming damages against Major Rose. The solicitors for the latter called upon petitioner's solicitors to ask if they really intended to insist on the claim for damages. They were informed that the petitioner certainly did, as he was of opinion that if the two youngest children were the children of the co-respondent, he should not have to support them, but that Major Rose ought to be compelled to provide for them, and it was with this object that the damages were asked. Upon that it was suggested by the Major's solicitors that if Major Rose undertook to provide for the two children the claim for damages would be withdrawn. This meeting the view of Colonel Harrison, he agreed, and in those circumstances, with the consent of the Court, the claim was allowed to be withdrawn. In February of this year the petitioner found a letter among his wife's clothes, which had not been posted to the co-respondent, and which must have been written in 1898. It was in these terms :—

"Sunday evening.

"Dear Major Rose,—You dear man! If you only knew how much I miss you, and how I think of you! To-day has been such a dreadful one, because everything went wrong, and I have had to give in more than ever, for my babies' sake, to him. Soon I shall have to give in entirely to his will for my darlings' sake, and to save having scenes. He wants to have his own way in everything, and, oh, my darlings! I have had them all day long to myself, and can do and have done nothing but kiss them and love them all day. Kitty thinks them beautiful. My little baby girl looked so pretty to-night, and Mrs. Spry and everyone says she will be a beauty, and my heart feels that I want you always beside them. I can't bear to see him touch them, for my heart rebels, and only you can comfort me. To have had them when away from you by myself was punishment enough for me. I longed for you then, as I long for you always now, but you were not near me, and now my heart seems breaking to feel them and see them and love them as I do, and always shall, as I can never, never change, and, oh, do listen! I love them because I love you, and if it were not that I love you so, so much, the pain would not be so great, but my life is nothing to me without you, and I cannot live without you. He made me feel so ill to-day. For three hours he worried me about going home, and if you know you would understand. Only believe me, it is so cruel to see my darlings and love you as I do, and have to feign."

The petitioner was then called and stated that he was now on half-pay. He had lived happily with his wife with the exception of one incident, which occurred in 1893. He had charge of a district, occupying the position of collector. During the hot weather he sent his family to the hills, and his wife knowing the ladies of the regiment there, became acquainted with the co-respondent, to whom witness was subsequently introduced. He had not the slightest suspicion of his wife until she stated that the two youngest chilren were not his, and Major Rose was the last man in the world he would have suspected. The day after their arrival in London his wife, who had previously requested him to have separate lodgings, left him, taking with her the two youngest children and the nurse.

Evidence having been given of the respondent and the co-respondent occupying the same room in Hereford Road, Bayswater, his lordship granted petitioner a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

ELECTIONEERING IN IRELAND.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. addressing an Irish meeting at Liverpool on March 26, insisted upon Ireland having a Parliament on College Green, and on the restoration unity among Irishmen, claiming that never in the country's history had so much been accomplished as from 1890 to 1899. Irishmen united had successfully contended with Tories and Liberals combined, and he reminded weak-kneed and staunch Liberals that this could be repeated. If they could not reunite the party they might as well absent themselves from the House of Commons. Their dissension had quenched support both in Australia and the United States.

A riotous scene was enacted in Charleville on March 25 in connection with a local government election meeting. There are four candidates for the position of county councillor of division. Two of these are Nationalists, neither of whom will give way. The others are Mr Sanders, land agent, and Lord Castletown. Mr. Davitt was announced to address a meeting in opposition to Mr. Sanders's candidature and also with a view to inducing one of the Nationalist candidates to withdraw. Apprehending a disturbance, a large number of policemen under Mr. Dixon, stipendiary magistrate, were in attendance. Mr. Davitt was engaged at Kilmallock, five miles distant, and previous to his arrival in Charleville ineffectual an attempt was made by the Nationalists to commence their meeting. The supporters of Mr. Sanders, however, surged round the platform, and their hissing and hooting led to a free use of sticks, while the policemen were everywhere engaged in an effort to disarm the combatants. A number of free fights took place. Subsequently stone throwing was resorted to, Father Lillis and the occupants of a waggonette meeting with special attention. These, and, in fact, everyone who did not care to join in the combat, sought shelter wherever they could. In a short time the meeting-place was deserted, but splashes of blood upon the pavement and the cut heads of rival factionists testified to the sanguinary character of the encounter. The music of the Kilmallock band announced the approach of Mr. Davitt and his contingent, and a rush was made to meet them. They received a very unlooked-for reception. The band was quickly silenced by a shower of stones, and the instrumentalists were glad to avail themselves of all the shelter which the well of their vehicle afforded. The rioters, however, quickly turned their attention to a second waggonette occupied by Mr. Davitt and his friends. Stones were being rained upon it in such numbers that Mr. Davitt exclaimed, "My God, this is terrible," and addressing his friends, he said "pull your hats down and turn up the collars of your coats"—advice which was quickly followed. The police were meanwhile making every possible effort to disperse the rioters, and after a time they were so far successful that Mr. Davitt and his friends succeeded in reaching the place of meeting, but, had it not been for the protection the police afforded, the meeting could not have been held. Mr Davitt asked those present to save the town and district from the ignominy and disgrace of being represented by an evictor, a land-grabber, and a landlord, in the person of Sanders, who was associated with Pigott and Le Caron at the Parnell Commission as a malignant witness against the Nationalist cause. The proceedings were occasionally interrupted by supporters of Mr. Sanders dropping stones over the heads of the police cordon on Mr. Davitt's audience, and throughout the evening the police were kept busily engaged in preventing collisions between the supporters of the rival candidates.

MR. COBBOLD'S TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A representative of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Mr. R. P. Cobbold, the English traveller who has just returned from a thirteen-month journey in the Pamirs, during which he was arrested and detained for three weeks by the Russians and finally escorted by Cossacks across the Chinese frontier. Mr. Cobbold visited several districts never before explored by Englishmen, and brings back with him in addition to a fine photographic collection much valuable geographical and political data. It was while shooting in the Central Provinces of India that he decided to go on an expedition to the Pamirs and, visiting Kashgar and Yarkand, to make on the spot an inquiry into the condition of British trade in Chinese Turkestan. Mr. Cobbold was arrested on the Bokharan frontier and detained until the commandant of the Pamirs district personally visited him. Finally he was given the option of remaining where he was, pending the receipt of instructions from Marghilan or of being escorted to the nearest point on the Chinese frontier. Preferring this to another month's delay he consented, and after three weeks' detention left with an escort of four Cossacks, and was released without a word of explanation. Mr. Cobbold said eventually from what he saw of the political situation north of Kashgar on the Russo-Chinese frontier the various tribes are extremely dissatisfied with their condition under the Russians. All through Ferghana, and in fact in the whole of Russian Turkestan, the tribesmen firmly believe in a coming conflict between the Power advancing from the south and the one marching from the north. This was a matter of common talk, and the natives always expressed the hope that one day they will come under British rule. The reports they receive from Indian traders in the Central Asian markets of the fair treatment and justice they get from the British Raj greatly impress them and intensify their dissatisfaction with the Russian system. Mr Cobbold said the Russians are daily strengthening their position along the Oxus—the garrisons are being increased, new forts built, and fresh roads made. The Russians have constructed an excellent road from their military centre in Ferghana at Marghilan to Murghab, their headquarters on the Pamirs, thus securing a direct route for their commissariat in case of an advance either towards Afghanistan or Chitral or Gilghit. In Chinese Turkestan, too, Mr. Cobbold said the Russians are extremely active. He heard a good deal of the Sari-Kul Question while he was in the province. The Russian Consul at Kasgar discussed the question with him quite openly, and said the British Government would not consider it worth while to protest and added that in a short time the whole of Chinese Turkestan would be absorbed by Russia. "Whatever," said Mr. Cobbold in reply to questions, "may be the views of the Imperial Government at St. Petersburg, no traveller in these regions can ignore the fact that the Russian officials in Central Asia would eagerly welcome orders for an advance."

THE EASTERN PAMIR.

A writer in the *Novoe Vremya*, with the well-known pseudonym of "Sahib," resents the pretensions of certain English journals to interfere in Russia's alleged military occupation of the lake district of Sari-Kul, on the eastern extremity of the Pamirs. According to this writer, Sari-Kul, or Lake Victoria, is situated entirely outside both the Afghan boundary laid down by the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1895 and the outline of that boundary indicated by the Gortchakoff Granville under-standing of 1873, inasmuch as it lies to the north of the real source of the Oxus, or Amu Deria, which was to be taken as the extreme limit of British influence. The writer repels with scorn the presumption that Russia may be allowed to have Sari-Kul if she gives some compensating concession to England in China. Sari-Kul having from 1830 been in turn under Khokand, Kashgar, and finally China, it is with the latter Power that Russia would have to deal if the news were true, and England has no competency whatever in the matter. The Chinese Governor of Kashgar took possession of Sari-Kul in 1883 at the instigation of the Russian Consul, and in 1891, when England was afraid of Russia's taking that part of the Pamirs, she also induced the Chinese to strengthen their hold over it by sending officers there and by placing a Chinese garrison in Tashkurghan. It is positively denied that Russia has moved her line of posts to the south of Sari-Kul, as that lake forms part of the Russian frontier, with a neutral zone beyond, within which neither Russia nor England has the right to establish posts.

Officially, nobody, of course, knows anything about this reported occupation of Sari-Kul, and it is supposed to be an imaginary sequel to the old news of Colonel Kozloff's having again started off with his Cossacks in that direction on another scientific exploration. In any case, it is as well to remember that ever since Russia's forward activity in the Far East well-known Russians who consider themselves authorities, like, for instance, Prince Ukhtomsky, have regarded the Chinese Pamir as a vulnerable point where Russia could support her policy in Manchuria and Pekin with the greatest ease.

THE STRANDING OF THE "CHINA."

Judgment at the Second Inquiry.—The report was read on Saturday, March 25, of the Divisional Court of Admiralty (comprising Sir Francis Jeune and Mr. Justice Barnes, with Trinity Masters) on the rehearing ordered by the Board of Trade of the circumstances of the standing of the P. and O. steamer *China* off Azalea Point, Perim Island, on March 24 last year. The rehearing was ordered because the Board of Trade considered that a miscarriage of justice had taken place on the part of the Aden tribunal, which conducted the original inquiry. The Aden Court passed severe censure upon the second supernumerary officer Mr. Crawford, who was not heard in his defence, for not impressing on the captain that he thought an improper course had been set. The Admiralty Court on Saturday entirely acquitted Mr. Crawford from all blame, and held that he had not failed in any way to do his duty. He had told the master his impressions, and it would not be desirable or consistent with proper discipline for a subordinate officer to press his views on a superior officer with any greater degree of insistence than was necessary to convey his meaning to a man of knowledge and intelligence. Mr. Crawford had done his duty, and was not deserving of the censure passed on him by the Aden tribunal, and the Board of Trade had acted properly in ordering this rehearing. The Court held the master solely in fault, as there was no excuse for the accident, which happened in fine weather, with two good lights as guides. There was nothing to justify his conclusions, and had he examined the charts carefully he would at once have seen he was on a wrong course. As, however, the Aden Court had suspended the master's certificate for six months, which suspension he had already suffered, the Court would not now make any further order against him. The parties to the rehearing were ordered to pay their own costs.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

MR. RHODES'S TRANS-AFRICAN SCHEMES.

SLATIN PASHA'S VIEWS.

Slatin Pasha, who recently communicated his views on the Anglo-French Agreement to the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, has expressed to a representative of the same journal his views on Mr. Rhodes's schemes. The interview is reproduced by the correspondents of the *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Morning Leader*.

Slatin Pasha says that while in Cairo Mr. Rhodes spoke to him about his telegraph and Railway projects. Slatin Pasha frankly said that the extension of the telegraph wire south of the Soudan would probably be of little value so long as no direct means of transport existed between Cairo and the Cape. He acknowledged, however, that the telegraph line might be of advantage in creating such a connection. But the laying of the wires is no easy task. From Fashoda to Dufile, that is to say, the last cataract on the Nile, and thence to the Great Lakes, the difficulty of the work is less in the character of the country than in the transport of the material. The White Nile is closed to navigation by the "sudd" or barrier of vegetable flotsam. Camels could hardly be employed, as it would make the transport too costly. It would, therefore, be necessary to open a passage through the "sudd," which would not be difficult if there were a sufficient number of steamers. But the construction of the railway is the main point. As the direct route would closely follow the course of the Nile and lead through districts which are in a marshy condition throughout the greater part of the year, a number of detours would be unavoidable. Slatin Pasha is of opinion, however, that it will not be considered desirable to proceed with the section of the line between Dufile and Khartoum for the present. If the opening were made in the vegetable barrier above referred to, and regular steamship communication were established, it would be impossible for the "sudd" to form again. As the White Nile is navigable at all seasons, and has a sufficient depth of water even for steamers of large draught, he does not see the necessity of forcing the construction of the line from Khartoum to Dufile.

The railway would be of enormous value to Africa, as, with the exception of the coast country, the greater part of all its products would be transported thereby.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

"MILITARY SKETCHES," BY A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* wrote on March 25 :—

Two days ago an interesting lecture, entitled "Military Sketches of India," was delivered here at the headquarters of the Staff of the Guards by Captain Novitsky, in the presence of the Grand Duke Vladimir, commanding the troops of the St. Petersburg district, his son, the Grand Duke Andrea, and nearly all the highest military authorities of the capital. The lecturer gave the results of his personal investigation into the state of the Anglo-Indian troops and the military condition of India, during a stay of four months in the country last year. Among other matters Captain Novitsky pointed out the low degree of education among the native officers and the absence of any Government measures for improving their wretched condition. He then read a short strategical account of the north-western region of India, dwelling more fully upon British Beloochistan and the Khyber Pass, both of which he had visited. The review of those localities and the border defences of India in general showed that the fortification of the North-West Frontier was unsatisfactory, and in a very different state from that in which it had been represented from English sources. According to Captain Novitsky, the attitude of the Indian natives towards the English was hostile, but there was less danger in this respect among the native troops and proletariat. The feeling of the natives towards Russia was not what the majority of Russians imagined it to be. The natives had heard very little about Russia, and what they had heard was false and unfavourable. Captain Novitsky illustrated his lecture with enlarged photographs of the Indian frontier fortifications, barracks, localities, and types of the native soldiery.

MUNYON'S
ABLE ADVOCATES.
A Wonderful Array of Witnesses tell of the Cures effected. Send for a free "Guide to Health" and read what they have to say about the New System of Curing Disease.

A SINGER'S TESTIMONY.

Professor Henry Snodin, a well-known singer and consulting voice-specialist, writing from his address, 18, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, W.C., says :—"It is an old saying and, undoubtedly, a true one, that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it.' If ever that was fully realised, it is certainly so with your remedies for the ailments of humanity. I have tested nearly every kind of drug under the sun, and must say, in my humble opinion, your remedies take the lead, especially the cures for colds, catarrh, etc. They are nothing less than marvellous. Your wonderful pellets are a perfect 'Multum in Parvo.' You are at liberty to use this unsolicited testimonial as you please."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Ask your Chemist for free copy of Munyon's "GUIDE TO HEALTH," and treat yourself at home with harmless remedies that contain positive cures for all diseases. Sold by all Chemists, mostly one rupee a bottle.

If you are in doubt as to what remedies you need, consult the Guide, which also contains Testimonials of marvellous cures.

For Sale by all Respectable Chemists, and BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona.

Bombay :—BEYNON & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co.
Poona :— BEYNON & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co.
Agra :— JOHN & Co.
Hyderabad (Deccan) :—LESLIE GAY & Co.
And all respectable Chemists.
Wholesale :—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Van Houten's Cocoa
PURE
SOLUBLE
A world-wide fame such as Van Houten's Cocoa has for so many years possessed is only obtained and kept by those products which have a real intrinsic value.
Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [75]

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS
If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy or Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.
GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
E. F ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

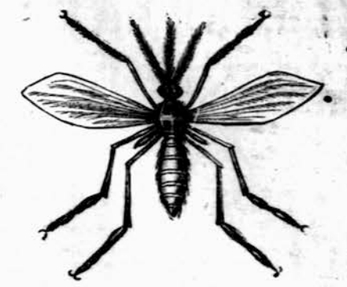
"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

"SKEEVIT"



A pleasantly perfumed preparation which absolutely prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous pests.
It also cures prickly heat.
In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket, at 1/- and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/- and 6 oz. 4/-.
Manufactured by H. C. Stephens, (Stephen's Inks) Aldersgate St., London.
Sold by Chemists and Stores, and at A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE : PARIS, 120, Rue Lafayette.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73, Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments.
First aid. 170 Pages.
THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK.
Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.
N & C RAINCOAT
("Perramus" Proof.
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST.—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY.—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS.—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
NOT CLIMATES.—Heat improves the rainproof quality
To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, Outfitters, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.
Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
NICHOLSON & Co., 42, Cheapside, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.
Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

NOTICES.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Of all Chemists, or post free for 5/- from MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co Ld. HART ST. LONDON

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."

GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For

Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."

H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."

WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—

"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."

"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched, simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

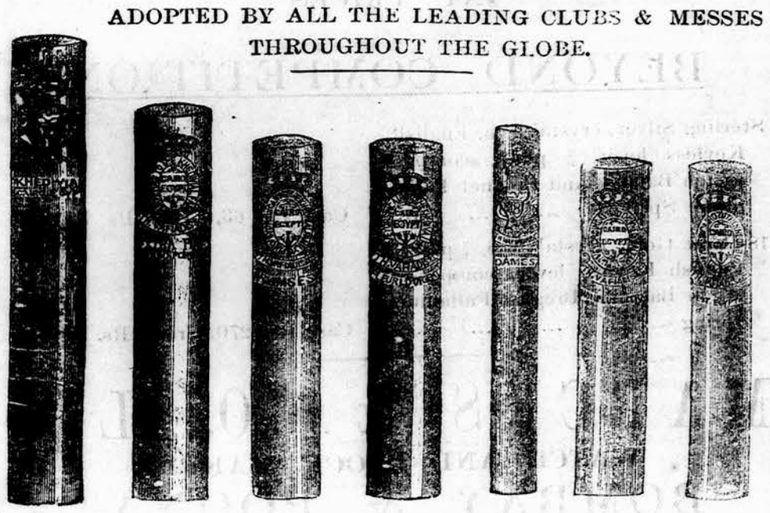
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION,

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel: the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY & &c.

Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

M&C.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

FAC-SIMILE OF ORDER FROM ROYALTY!

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes. Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Dec. 20th, 1895.

H.C. Aug Kersten Lieutenant Detmold Supt. General

Sir I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the hair. You receive by P.O.O. 33/- If possible let me have it by Wednesday morning as it is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS VICTORIA Of Schaumberg Lippe,

(Granddaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER!

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO., BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with St —Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.

Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.

Eugenie Petti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING

to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

FOR Sale 25 American Bicycles for short time only, by Monthly instalment of Rs. 10, with Adjustable Steel Handle bar, Dunlop Multiplex tyre, Dunlop westwood rim, Brake, Mudguard, Silver King lamp and King bell complete, for cash, Rs. 225.

STERLING

BICYCLES

BUILT LIKE A WATCH,

Bring their riders all satisfying essentials. Lightest running Machine on earth.

Just Received, per s.s. Caledonia, HUMBER AND GODDARD GENUINE BEESTON MAKE (these Cycles are Built by the men who made Humber & Co. famous). Our Mr. Humber is the son of the founder of Humber & Co., and Mr. Goddard was the Work Manager for 15 years.

Don't be carried away by interested and one-sided tall-talk. Before purchasing look closely into the ruling market prices, and be sure that the workmanship is unexceptionable and the finish all that can be desired. Can be had at Monthly instalments. Price Rs. 350.

PLEASE NOTE our Cycles are guaranteed for one year, and if any repairs are done free of charge, an advantage not allowed by any other Firm in INDIA.

Beware of Imitation.

Agents wanted where not represented.

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR & CO.,
SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA :—
4, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE CYCLING SENSATION OF 1899:—

IMPROVED PATTERNS OF
"ROYAL TARTANS,"
"TARTANS,"
"THE KING OF CYCLES."

ELEGANT,
DURABLE,

EASY RUNNING.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither single tube nor double tube tires.

For Price List apply to

THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

THE "COVENTRY WATCH."

[STERLING SILVER. [STERLING SILVER. STERLING SILVER.

ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING

SPECIAL OFFER

OF

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

AT

HITHERTO IMPOSSIBLE PRICES.

HIGH GRADE

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

AT PRICES

BEYOND COMPETITION.

Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.

18-Carat Gold, crystal face, ¾ plate, English Keyless lever, compensation Balance, Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 270, Credit Rs. 300.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

18-CARAT GOLD. 18-CARAT GOLD. 18-CARAT GOLD.

ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE.

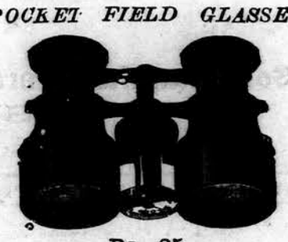
ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING.

THE CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
C7 and 69 Chancery, Lane, London.
Price Lists Free.

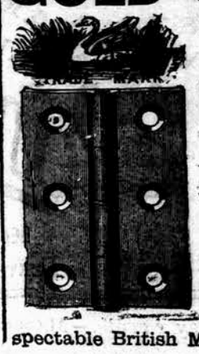
LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

LAMPS! — DITMAR — LAMPS!

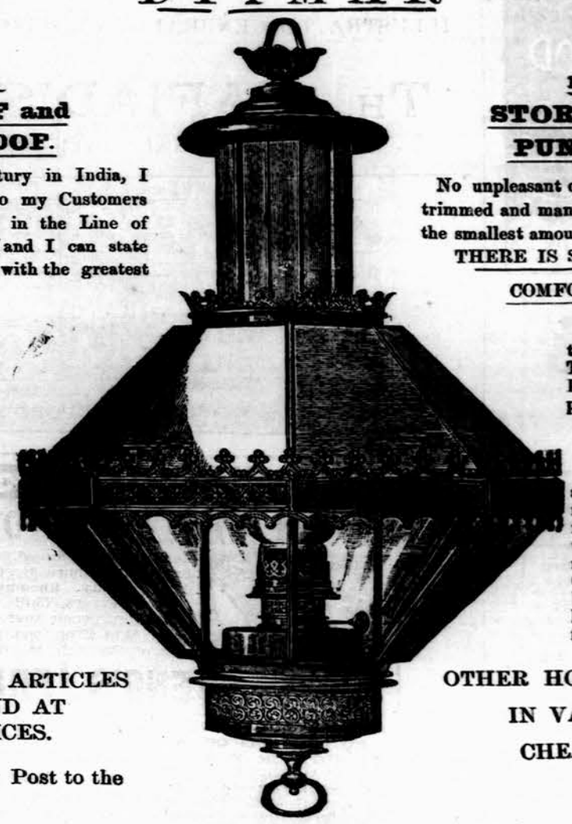
ONLY RELIABLE STORMPROOF and PUNKAHPROOF.

Established since half a century in India, I always very anxiously secured to my Customers the best and latest improvements in the Line of Lamps suitable for use in India, and I can state that my exertions were crowned with the greatest success possible.

DITMAR LAMPS
are known now
AS THE BEST
all over India, and there is no Private or Public House or Establishment whatever, which is not completely or partly illuminated with them. They give satisfaction in every way, the Light being soft and powerful. Don't smoke nor spread out.

OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES IN VARIETY AND AT CHEAPEST PRICES.

New Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.



ONLY RELIABLE STORMPROOF and PUNKAHPROOF.

No unpleasant odour, or great heat; are easily trimmed and managed by everybody, and consumes the smallest amount of Kerosine Oil.

THERE IS SAFETY, ECONOMY, AND COMFORT WITH THEM!

I keep in my Establishment the most splendid stock of TABLE, HANGING and other LAMPS of any kind and at all prices, manufactured by my Head

R. DITMAR,
VIENNA-AUSTRIA,

as well as of a number of the most renowned English Makers, and respectfully invite everybody, travelling through India, to visit my Show-rooms or to ask for Catalogue. He will then himself be convinced that no better Establishment could be found in India for the supply of his requirements.

OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES IN VARIETY AND AT CHEAPEST PRICES.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, 69,
BOMBAY.

The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.
You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Rohert, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.